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A

GENERAL HISTORY

OF

IRELAND,

In its ANTIENT and MODERN STATE.

On a NEW and CONCISE PLAN.

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IN TWO VOLUMES.

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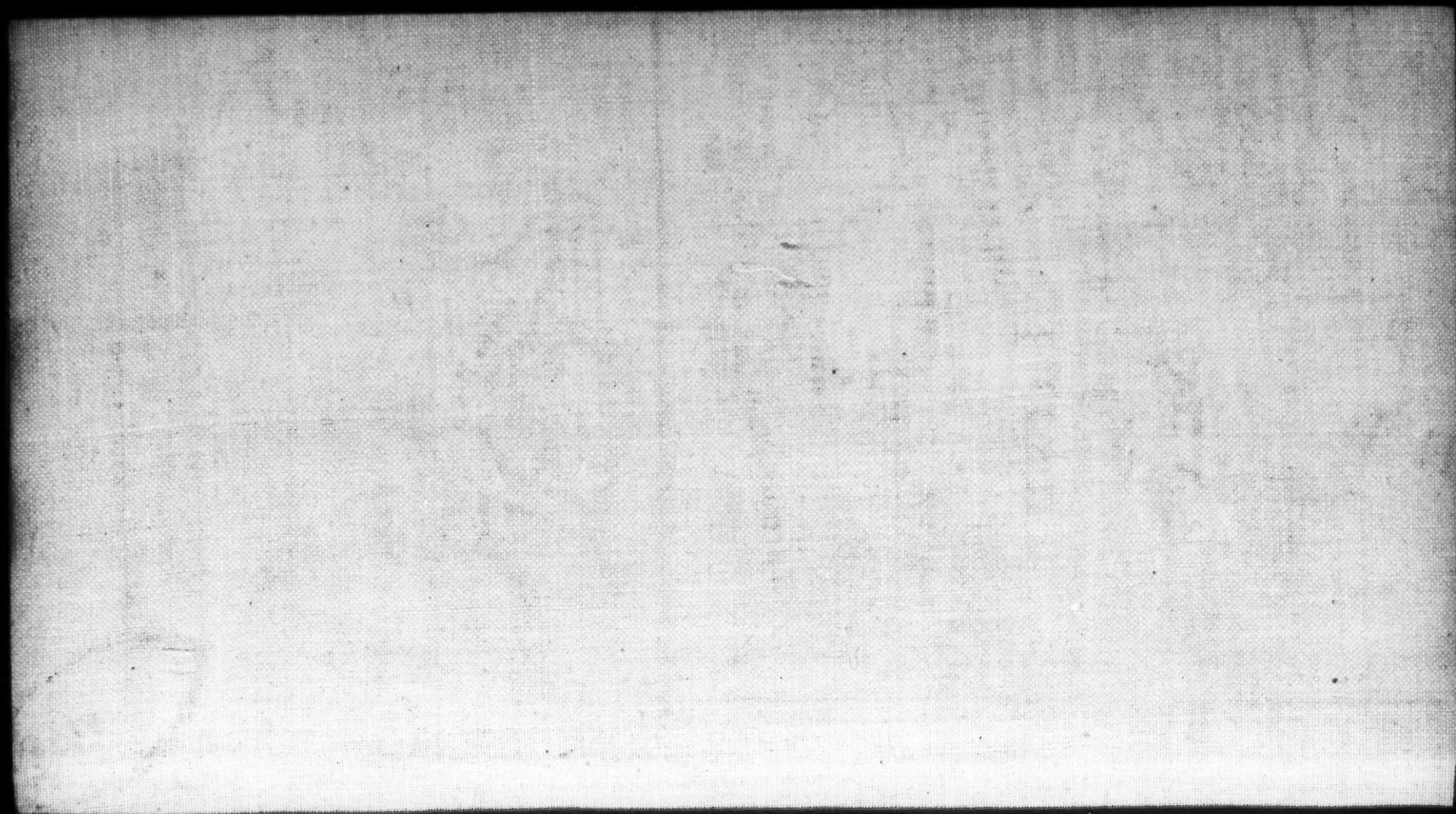
IN TWO VOLUMES

BY THE AUTHOR OF THE HISTORY OF THE

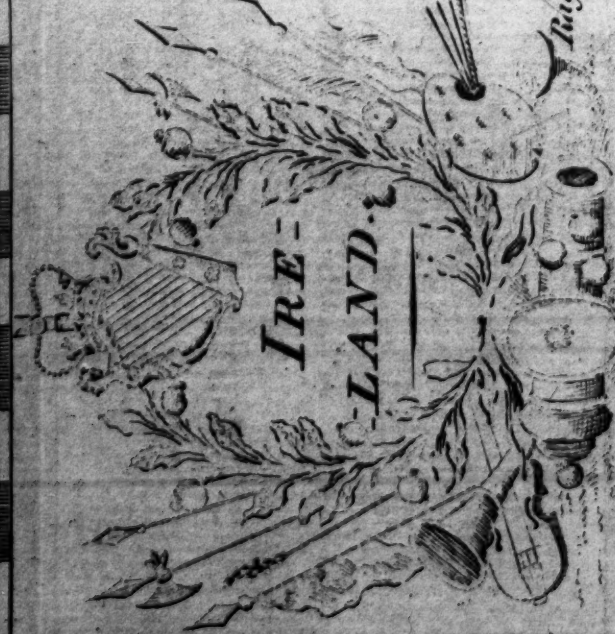
REIGN OF HENRY THE SECOND

AND THE REIGN OF RICHARD THE FIRST

BY THE AUTHOR OF THE HISTORY OF THE







IRELAND



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The Mullie

Achil I.

Innistock

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THE

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A  
GENERAL HISTORY  
OF  
IRELAND,

In its ANTIENT and MODERN STATE.  
ON A NEW AND CONCISE PLAN.

COMPREHENDING AN ACCURATE ACCOUNT OF THE

PROVINCES, COUNTIES, CITIES, POST-TOWNS, HARBOURS, RIVERS, LAKES, MOUNTAINS, CAFES, FORTS and HEAD-LANDS, METALS,	MINES and METALS, VEGETABLE and ANIMAL PRODUCTIONS, ANTIENT and MODERN HIS- TORY, LANGUAGE, LEARNING, RELIGION, LAWS,	CONSTITUTION, GOVERNMENT, CIVIL and MILITARY ESTABLISH- MENTS, REVENUES, GENTLEMEN'S SEATS, GREAT and BYE POST ROADS, &c.
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The STATE of its

IMPORTATIONS, EXPORTATIONS,  
And AGRICULTURE,

WITH OBSERVATIONS ON ITS

TRADE and MANUFACTURES,

And the Means to extend and improve them, in consequence of  
the late GRANT of a FREE-TRADE.

The whole containing such a *comprehensive Description* of all the  
Provinces, Counties, &c. as may be necessary to elucidate and  
render this Work the *completest History of the present State*  
*of IRELAND yet extant.*

Illustrated with a considerable Number of such necessary and  
interesting Particulars as render it really USEFUL to the FO-  
REIGNER, the GENTLEMAN, and the TRAVELLER.

Collected by a GENTLEMAN during his Travels through the  
principal Parts of this Kingdom.

*Rewised, Corrected, and Enlarged, with many important Additions,*

By JOHN ANGEL,

Editor of STENOGRAPHY, or the Art of writing SHORT-HAND,  
which has been honoured with The Approbation and Recommen-  
dation of the Right Hon. and Hon. the DUBLIN SOCIETY.

V O L. I.

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1807

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TO THE

MOST HIGH, PUISSANT, AND NOBLE PRINCE  
WILLIAM ROBERT FITZGERALD,

DUKE OF LEINSTER,

MARQUIS AND EARL OF KILDARE,

EARL AND BARON OF OPHALY IN THE  
KINGDOM OF IRELAND,

VISCOUNT LEINSTER OF TAPLOW IN THE  
KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN,

PREMIER DUKE, MARQUIS, EARL, AND BARON  
OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND,

GOVERNOR AND CUSTOS ROTULORUM OF THE  
COUNTY OF KILDARE,

&c. &c. &c.

THIS HISTORY OF IRELAND,

IS INSCRIBED

AS A TRIBUTE OF ESTEEM AND VENERATION  
DUE TO A CHARACTER SO HIGHLY DISTIN-  
GUISHED FOR PRIVATE AND PUBLIC VIRTUE;  
FOR THE DISPLAY OF AMIABLE QUALITIES  
AS A NOBLEMAN, AND THE EXERTION OF  
GREAT ABILITIES AS A SINCERE LOVER OF  
HIS COUNTRY,

By His Grace's

Ever respectful

And most obedient humble Servant,

Sept. 1780.

THE EDITOR.

MINNESOTA JOURNAL



## P R E F A C E.

IT is universally acknowledged that nothing contributes more to the advantage and improvement of mankind, than just and impartial histories of those nations with whom we are connected; and the force of this truth appears evident with respect to a concise yet comprehensive account of the present state of Ireland: this kingdom continuing to increase every day in its importance to the World, to which its situation, for foreign commerce, greatly contributes, and the salutary laws which have passed this session in the British legislature respecting the restrictions on our trade, and the utility of our harbours for carrying on an extensive foreign trade, render the attaining a knowledge of Ireland, an object not unworthy the public attention; more particularly to the noblemen and gentlemen of landed and commercial property; many interesting and useful particulars being inserted in the course of this work as will be found to be highly necessary to those whom business or pleasure may induce to make a tour through this kingdom, or may be interested or connected with it. In the opinion of many intelligent men, a compendious History of the present state of Ireland, therefore, represented in its true and proper colours, would tend not only to the honour, but to the real emolument of the kingdom. For

For were the ornaments and natural advantages of this country known, the fertility of the soil, healthiness of the air, its many navigable rivers, large and safe harbours, the neighbourhood of the sea for the benefit of commerce, with all things necessary for the support and conveniences of life; but above all, the blessings of an inviolable security of property, by mild and equitable laws, and a just and impartial distribution of justice, and where the constitution in church and state is established and revered, and where men of the greatest learning, piety and abilities, fill the most important stations, it would tempt those at present groaning under foreign arbitrary governments, to fly from their oppressions and reside in this kingdom, a bill of naturalization having lately passed. The riches of a nation consist in the numbers of its inhabitants and its manufactures, which ever have, but more particularly at present, deserved the encouragement of every well-wisher to Ireland, as they would add real strength and wealth to a country not yet fully benefited by the removal of the restrictions laid on its trade. The English were indebted to foreigners both for their woollen and filken manufactures; the former, in the persons of the Walloons, who fled from the cruel persecutions of the Duke of Alva, and were hospitably as well as politically received by the wisdom of Queen Elizabeth and her ministry; the latter, by the  
revocation

revocation of the edict of Nantz, when Lewis XIV. drove multitudes of his most ingenious manufacturers out of France into England, where they met with such a reception as is scarcely to be paralleled in history. They both amply rewarded their benefactors, by spreading and diffusing those beneficial branches of trade through Great Britain and Ireland which they now enjoy, and which by the great improvements made therein, are justly the admiration of all Europe.

The histories of Ireland which have been published are most of them too voluminous and expensive to render the attainment easy to the principal part of mankind, more especially foreigners and travellers; and those histories of this kingdom which are published in a smaller size, chiefly relate to the ancient state of Ireland *only*, consequently could not render that service to gentlemen in making the tour of this country which they would wish to derive from descriptions of a country through which they travel. In taking a view therefore of the condition in which the history of this nation stands, it must be acknowledged that an account of their trade, manufactures and commerce, and other essential particulars have not been communicated in so general a manner, in foreign countries especially, as the nature of the subject would admit of, except what knowledge foreigners may have attained from merchants and travellers; while all other nations of Europe have their small but compendious histories

x P R E F A C E.

histories published, to inform their own people as well as foreigners what they were and what they are.

To render therefore the present state of Ireland more universally known, thereby contributing to advance the mutual interest of England and Ireland, and increase the trade and prosperity of Ireland, afford a competent knowledge of every particular which may conduce to the information of the foreigner, entertainment to the curious, instruction to the traveller, useful hints to the artificer, or direction to the mariner, is the design of the present Work. It is also elucidated with new and correct descriptions of all the cities, towns, boroughs and noted places throughout the kingdom, with the new barracks, great and bye post-roads and distances in measured miles, chiefly taken from actual surveys and other authentic information; and in the course of this work is also inserted an hydrographical description of all the harbours, creeks, bays, roads, islands, points, and head-lands on the coasts of Ireland.

This attempt therefore the editor hopes will prove acceptable to such gentlemen or travellers whom curiosity or business may induce to visit this nation. It is certain many travellers of taste and capacity often omit opportunities of viewing objects well deserving their attention, for want of such a concise and particular account of the countries through which they travel : the editor being confident



dent from what he hath seen of this kingdom in general, many and singular curiosities may be found there, well deserving the consideration of the learned; he therefore offers in the words of Horace,

*Vincit Amor Patriæ.*

—*Si quid novisti rectius istis*

*Candidus imperti; si non bis were mecum.*

Great part of this work being written during the travels through a principal extent of this kingdom, where it was necessary to visit many places of antiquity and natural curiosity, and to obtain knowledge respecting them from the neighbouring inhabitants, it became requisite in describing such particulars to mention the properties of places and other essential information, in the manner as related by them in a plain and simple style; the inaccuracies, which may have inadvertently escaped notice, the reader will be pleased to excuse. Care hath been taken by the editor that nothing is inserted in this work (which is the result of many years experience and residence in Ireland), but what any person, who may hereafter visit the places described, will find them to be as is in this treatise specified, and every direction given which may be necessary to put the traveller into the easiest way of seeing what is here treated of; besides the intention of this work is to inform foreigners, and to assist such gentlemen as may view those places from whence these descriptions were taken, for which reason it hath been endeavoured to

to draw the picture as like the original as possible.

The editor having been assisted by gentlemen of great knowledge in the affairs of this kingdom, and who have been in the most noted places of it, they were pleased to communicate many essential particulars tending to the advantage of travellers and mariners, &c. which has afforded him the opportunity of having been the better enabled to reconcile differences, to expunge falsties, and to set aside the impossibilities of former geographers, and late tour writers, and thereby render this general description of Ireland, more compleat, and, he presumes, more really useful, consequently more worthy the attention of the impartial public, to whom he most respectfully submits it.

In the observations on the trade and manufactures of Ireland, particular attention has been paid to the means to encourage, improve and extend them; with some reasons why Great Britain should continue to remove every restriction on its exportations and importations, and to be more indulgent to this kingdom in several particular points of trade; and the editor has inserted some useful and perhaps not incurious reflections on this head, as he would not let slip so suitable an opportunity of communicating any thing which might prove to the real advantage of Ireland.

T H E

# HISTORY

## IRELAND.

IRELAND is divided into four provinces:

LEINSTER, in the East.

ULSTER, in the North.

CONNAUGHT, in the West.

MUNSTER, in the South.

First, LEINSTER,

Containing twelve counties.

Counties.

Chief Towns.

Dublin,

Dublin.

Kildare,

Kildare.

Meath, (East)

Trim.

Louth,

Drogheda.

Wicklow,

Wicklow.

Wexford,

Wexford.

Carlow,

Carlow.

Longford,

Longford.

King's county,

Philipstown.

Queen's county,

Maryborough.

Kilkenny,

Kilkenny.

Meath, (West)

Mullingar.

VOL. I.

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Second

## HIS ORY OF

## Second, U L S T E R,

Containing nine counties.

Counties.

Chief Towns.

Armagh,

Armagh.

Cavan,

Cavan.

Antrim,

Carrickfergus.

Londonderry,

Derry.

Tyrone,

Omagh.

Monaghan,

Monaghan.

Down,

Down.

Donegal,

Donegal.

Fermanagh,

Enniskillen.

## Third, C O N N A U G H T,

Containing five counties.

Leitrim,

Leitrim.

Roscommon,

Roscommon.

Sligo,

Sligo.

Mayo,

Ballinrobe.

Galway,

Galway.

## Fourth, M U N S T E R,

Containing six counties.

Clare,

Ennis.

Cork,

Cork.

Kerry,

Tralee.

Limerick,

Limerick.

Tipperary,

Clonmell.

Waterford,

Waterford.

Ireland (first called Erin by the natives)  
from which the names of Ierna, Juverna,  
Iouernia,



Iouernia, Overnia, and Hibernia are derived. The Britons stiled it Yverdon; the Romans, Hibernia; and the Saxons, Iren-landt, *i. e.* the country of Iren or Erin. The etymology of the word Erin, according to Camden, derives from an Irish term, signifying West, because it is the most western island of Europe; and Bochartus derives Hibernia from Ibernæ, a Phœnician word, denoting the farthest habitation. Isidore and Bede stile it Scotia, with respect to the inhabitants, who generally came from Scythia, and Gathelians from Gathellus. This country was called *Ovripæ*, and Plutarch calls it *Ogygia*, *i. e.* the most ancient isle; Strabo (who wrote his geography in the reign of Augustus Cæsar about the time of the christian æra) mentions Ireland, but was unacquainted with the remote parts of it; he places Ireland at the north of Britain; his words are, *Εἰσι δὲ καὶ ἄλλαι περὶ τὴν Βρετανίαν ἢ νῆσοι μετὰ ταύτην, ὡς ἡ Ἰερνὴ πρὸς ἄρκτον ἀντὶ παραβέβληται.* There are other small islands about Britain, but one large island called Ireland, extended along it, (*i. e.* Britain) towards the north. *Geog. lib. 4. edit. Casaub. p. 201.* A Colony of Scots settling here towards the decline of the Roman empire, it acquired the name of Scotia, but is at present universally called Ireland.

It is between the middle parallel of the 8th clime, where the longest day is 16 hours and a half, and the 24th parallel or

end of the 10th clime, where the longest day is 17 hours and a half; so that London and Kinsale are in the same parallel, as is also Newcastle upon Tyne and Londonderry. The southermost promontory of Ireland is Mizen-Head, which is in nearly the same parallel of latitude with Dover; and the north part of Ireland is equal to Brantton 20 miles south of Berwick. It is the largest island in Europe except Great Britain, and is distant 150 miles from Parkgate near West Chester, and about the same distance from St. David's in Pembroke-shire, and 200 miles from Bristol. The situation of this Kingdom is between 51 and 56 degrees of north latitude, and between 5 and 10 degrees of west longitude from the meridian of London, having Great Britain on the east, New England on the west, the Hebrides on the north, and the Spanish coast of Galicia on the south side of it, where Cape Clear is washed by the great Atlantic Ocean. The climate of Ireland differs little from that of England, and were the soil equally improved it would be much less so; being very fruitful both in corn and grass, particularly the latter, is the principal reason of the infinite numbers of black cattle and sheep herein bred, especially in Connaught. The area or superficial content of the whole kingdom is, according to the most accurate survey, in length from north to south 300 miles, and from the east part

part of Down to the west part of Mayo, its greatest width is 150 miles, containing by the nearest computation 11,067,712 Irish, or 17,927,864 English acres, or about 27,457 square miles. There are four provinces, 32 counties, 260 baronies, 2293 parishes, 118 boroughs, 8 cities, 100 towns, 9602 villages, about 800 churches, 407,000 houses the inhabitants are estimated at about 2,545,000. The proportion Ireland bears to England and Wales, is about 18 to 30. The sea which separates Ireland from Great Britain is of unequal breadth, being narrow in the north and south parts, but in the middle where it washes the counties of Cumberland and Lancashire, opposite to which are the counties of Down, Louth, and Dublin; it is very broad. The distance between the havens of Dublin and Liverpool is 40 leagues or 120 English miles, and between Dublin and Holyhead, which is the most westerly corner of the northerliest part of Wales called Anglesey, and is situated just half way between Dublin and Liverpool; the distance being 20 leagues or 60 miles; it is about the same distance from St. David's Head in Pembrokeshire, in the S. W. part of Wales, and the county of Wexford. Between Ireland and Scotland the distance is very small, for from Ardee in the most northerly part of the county of Down to Galloway in Scotland, it is only 5 leagues, and is the nearest land of all in



## 6 HISTORY OF

the western coast of Scotland to Ireland, and the time generally taken in passing from one kingdom to the other is about four hours.

In the well improved parts of Ireland, are produced great quantities of the finest grain, equal if not superior to most other countries. The northern and eastern counties are the best cultivated and improved, where there are the greatest number of inhabitants. Ulster is the principal province where the linen manufacture is the chief object of their trade. Throughout this kingdom are many beautiful lakes, both fresh and salt water ones, and in general this country is finely watered with large and pleasant rivers; such as the Shannon, the Suck, the Suir, the Black Water, the Oure, the Barrow, the Slane, the Liffey, the Boyne, and the Ban, each of which merits and will have in the course of this work a particular description. The harbours for number, goodness, and safety are equal if not superior to any in Europe, of equal extent of coast. The traveller will derive great pleasure in viewing pastures, mountains, vallies, rivers, lakes, and cataracts, which diversify every prospect; but I shall treat more amply of each in the order of the respective counties as they occur.

## HISTORY.

The antient history of Ireland, so far as it is conducive to render the description of the



the present state of it more generally understood, and consequently more truly useful to the reader, I have, by strictly attending to truth, endeavoured to present it as comprehensive as the nature and intention of this small treatise would admit of. It is acknowledged by the most eminent historians, that the histories of all nations who can boast of any share of antiquity are, as to their originals, obscure, uncertain and fabulous: Should we go up to the Romans, this truth will evidently appear, for it is certain their own writers do not agree in the original of the city of Rome. Sallust ascribes it to the Trojans; yet acknowledges that upon a doubtful tradition he founded his opinion, *sicut ego accepi*, as I have been informed; while Virgil attributes the honour to Evander, *Tum rex Evandrus Romanæ conditor arcis*. Consequently if the certain original of so great a people should remain unfixed, it cannot therefore be a matter of surprise, if doubts should arise concerning the beginnings of more obscure nations. Historians therefore who talk variously on such subjects, are not justly to be imputed ignorant, since it is antiquity and the unfaithfulness of oral traditions, that have created the error and left nothing clear for posterity to depend upon. Titus Livius in his preface to the Roman history makes some sort of an apology for all such writings, “*Quæ ante conditam, condendamque urbem,*

“*poeticis magis decora fabulis, quam incor-*  
 “*ruptis rerum-gestarum monumentis tradi-*  
 “*tur, ea nec affirmare, nec refellere, in ani-*  
 “*mo est. Datur hec venia antiquitati, ut*  
 “*miscendo humana divinis, primordia umbra-*  
 “*rum augustiora facias.*” To the embellish-

ments of poetical fables, he imputes them, and not to the incorrupted monuments of affairs, from whence history ought to be drawn; and therefore he adds, that it was not his intention either to affirm or disprove such things, for that indulgence was due to antiquity, which by mixing divine and human things together, sought to render the original of cities more august and venerable. Whatever weight this apology might have, most nations have fallen into the humour of obtruding mock princes on the world, from whence they have drawn their originals. Thus, says Camden, in his Britannia, page 9, The Danes have their Danus — The Brabanders their Brabo — The Goths their Gothus, and the Saxons their Saxo, as the founders of their several nations: and Geofrey, Archdeacon of Monmouth, makes Brutus as the founder of the Britons; and Keating in his History of Ireland, says, Ireland was colonized at various times not to mention those of the remotest antiquity.

Camden, asserts “The Irish begin their histories from the highest antiquity, so that other nations are but modern and “in their infancy in comparison to theirs.”

And

And if credit can be given to the accounts propagated by antient monks, they assert with great plausibility that Ireland had a succession of kings, and flourished in all the arts and sciences, particularly those of government, before they were known in Egypt or Greece. Sir James Ware speaks of this kingdom as of no great repute before they were converted to christianity (as does also Strabo in his Hist. de Bello Belgico) about the year 460 by St. Patrick, whose first arrival in Ireland was in the year 434; he is said to be nephew to St. Martin bishop of Tours, who having a commission from Pope Celestine I. completed the conversion of the Irish, a few only having received it before, on the preaching of some converted Irish who had been at Rome, and by the mission of Palladius.—St. Patrick in a short time consecrated 360 bishops, and near 3000 presbyters, and established the metropolitan see of Armagh in the county of Donegal, of which he was the first bishop. The Irish after this period, were frequently invaded by the Saxon kings of England, and in the year 796, the Danes and Nor-mans invaded the coasts of Ireland, and particularly a Danish fleet consisting of sixty sail entered the river Liffey, in the year 838, and another of the same number possessed themselves of the mouth of the river Boyne at Drogheda, *Vide annal. four Mast.* under the year 838.

*Ware's Antiq. cap. 24.*



They afterwards settled in Dublin and its neighbourhood Fingal, where to this day are several original English families. About the year 962, the natives solicited the assistance of Edgar the Anglo Saxon king; which is supposed to have given rise to his being called king of part of Ireland. From the time of St. Patrick to the reign of Henry II. a period of 740 years, there were continual quarrels between the kings of Munster and Meath, and the several petty princes; and frequent attempts were made by the Danes to make themselves masters of Ireland. But in the reign of Henry II. in the year 1168, and in the 18th of his reign, Diarmuidh, or Dermot Mac Murrrough, king of Leinster, having quarrelled with Roderick O'Connor, king, paramour of Ireland, and all the petty princes, and seduced the wife of Teighernan O'Rourke, king of Breifne, during his absence; Teighernan at his return, resolving to be revenged on Dermot, entered into a confederacy with Roderick, who marching some forces into Leinster, forced Dermot to quit the island, who immediately fled to England and prevailed upon Henry II. to espouse his cause. This was perfectly agreeable to Henry, who wanted a pretext to revenge himself for the piracies committed by the petty princes of Ireland, and for their assisting his enemies in his wars with France by frequent aids sent from thence: (see Cox's hist. of Ireland



vol. i. page 1.) and having previously procured a bull from Pope Adrian to licence his subjecting Ireland to the dominion of England, (see Prynne's Papal Usurpations, vol. i. page 709) the king having given directions to Strongbow, earl of Pembroke, Robert Fitzstephen, and Maurice Fitzgerald, to proceed to Ireland, they, attended by 400 of the principal nobility who embarked on this expedition, and a considerable body of forces, landed at Bannow Bay, near Wexford, in the year 1171; and being reinforced with some thousands of the natives took possession of Wexford and Ossory, and the next year Strongbow, who was a man of high birth and of great abilities and power, (Vide manuscript in the College of Dublin Library) was married to Eva, king Dermot's daughter. About this time king O'Connor, with about fifty thousand men besieged Dublin, but was forced in a short time to raise the siege; O'Connor took up his posts at Castlenock and Finglas—Mac Dunleve, king of Ulster, encamped at Clontarf,—Bryen, king of Munster, at Kilmainham, and Moriartach, prince of Kinsellagh, at Dalkey. Dublin being thus besieged, and being within but badly provided with men or provisions, yet earl Strongbow and the inhabitants persevered in bearing the siege for two months, when all necessities failing, a council was called and a treaty was proposed to king O'Connor, in which

which Strongbow agreed to submit himself unto him, and hold Leinster as a feudatory province; Laurence, archbishop of Dublin, was appointed to treat with Roderick O'Connor, who on the other hand insisted that the cities of Dublin, Waterford, and Wexford, should be delivered up, with the castles, &c. and that Strongbow with all the English forces should return to England. These demands of O'Connor not being complied with, Strongbow, Miles de Cogan, and Raymond le Gros, agreed to raise all their forces and make a sudden attack on O'Connor at Finglas, which was executed with such vigour, and being so unexpected, that they slew 1500 of O'Connor's army, and he escaped with great difficulty; this discouraged the rest of the Irish encamped about the city, who abandoned the siege, and great quantities of provisions were found in their camp. In 1172 king Henry landed at Waterford, attended by most of the English nobility, and settled for some time in Dublin, and established a civil administration there the same as in England, and received the submissions and fealty of the petty princes who swore allegiance to him in person, viz. Gillemoholmoek, O'Chadesie, O'Carroll, king of Uriel, O'Melaghlin, king of Meath, O'Roik, king of Bressay, with many others. But Roderick O'Connor, king of Connaught and monarch of all Ireland, was received on the banks of the river Shannon by Hugh de Lacy,

Lacy, and William Fitzaldelm, by commission from K. Henry, to whom he became tributary, swore allegiance, and gave hostages for his fidelity. To the king of England therefore, allegiance was acknowledged by all Ireland, for they were never conquered, except the princes of Ulster, and they also virtually did so in the submission of the supreme monarch Roderick O'Conner. The laws of England were at this time accepted by the people of Ireland, which, says Matthew Paris, were joyfully received by them all and confirmed by the king; having first received their oaths for the observation of them. Courts of justice were likewise established, and officers for the administration of the laws, and a parliament was held in Dublin, which though the statutes are lost, yet mention is made of it in a statute made in a parliament held at Trim, 2d of Richard II., relative to the election of a chief governor. Rot. Parl. 2d Rich. II.

It appears from what has been already mentioned in this treatise, that the old Irish were never conquered by the English, which is strictly true; for the dissensions of the Irish provincial kings first invited the English to come over, when Henry II. adopted a regular system of government, which the Irish approving of, as they thought it would contribute more to the happiness and tranquillity of Ireland to receive the English laws than to continue any longer subject to the



the frequent depredations made on them by the Danes and their provincial chiefs, were continually making war with each other. It is evident, therefore, that England could not with propriety treat Ireland as a conquered country, as some of their chieftains did not swear allegiance to Henry II. and therefore they had frequently disputes with the English settlers.

In the year 1172 king Henry gave a magnificent entertainment to the Irish princes and others, and gave to earl Strongbow all Leinster, (but to hold Dublin by homage); to Hugh de Lacy he gave Meath; to John de Courcy, Ulster; and to Robert Fitzstephen and Miles Cogan, Cork. The king soon after receiving information of his son John having joined in rebellion in England against him, it became necessary to return thither, where he arrived in 1173, having previously settled an English colony from Bristol in Dublin by charter.

The charter granted by king Henry II. to the people of Bristol to inhabit the city of Dublin, was as follows:

Henricus Dei gratia, &c. Henry by the grace of God, king of England, lord of Ireland, duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, and earl of Anjou; to the archbishops, bishops, abbots, earls, barons, justices, ministers and sheriffs, and to all his faithful subjects, French, English, and Irish, greeting;



ing; Know ye, that I have given, granted, and by my charter confirmed to my subjects of Bristol, my city of Dublin, to inhabit. Wherefore, I will and firmly command that they do inhabit it and hold it of me and my heirs, well and in peace, freely and quietly, fully and amply and honourably, with all the liberties and free customs, which the men of Bristol have at Bristol, and through my whole land. — Witness, William de Braosa, Reginald de Courtenay, Hugh de Gundeville, William Fitz-Aldelm, Reginald de Glanville, Hugh de Cressy, and Reginald de Pavilly. Dublin, 1173.

King Henry's title to Ireland, and the Pope's ratification of it, was published by Vivian, the Pope's legate, in a synod held in Dublin in 1177, where he threatened excommunication against those who should withdraw their allegiance from him. — Henry, in the 23d year of his reign, A. D. 1185, conferred the title of Lord of Ireland on his son John, who accordingly by the consent of the British parliament, came over to Ireland; and making a very ill use of his power, he rendered the English hateful to the Irish, who were otherwise well disposed towards them: but he soon after returning to England, the people from Bristol and the Irish natives continued in friendship, and Dublin from that time began to flourish. — Thus the English laws and government were received in Ireland, to which the differences previously

previously subsisting between the petty princes of Ireland greatly contributed. The antient Irish were at little trouble in the erecting and fortifying of cities, or in providing for themselves habitations of lasting and solid materials, for their houses were antiently built of twigs and hurdles and covered with straw; and their cities were like those, described by Cæsar, in the 5th book of his Commentaries, of the antient Britons, which he says consisted of a thick wood, inclosed within a ditch and rampart, and made for a place of retreat.

The antient Irish distinguished the office of kings by two words, Airdrigh, or the high king, *i. e.* the supreme monarch; and Righ-beag, *i. e.* the little or petty king; in Latin Regulus, who was a provincial or inferior king, and owed obedience and subjection to the Airdrigh, though at the same time he exercised an absolute authority over his own subjects, who nevertheless had a right of appeal to the supreme monarch; and in smaller districts there were other petty kings, some subject to the Airdrigh and some to the provincial kings. See Flaherty's Ogygia, page 28. The Irish, with respect to their petty kings, followed the example of other nations; for Ulysses was called king of Ithaca, though his dominion was only an island 25 miles in compass, which Cicero compares to a nest built upon a rock. Nessor was styled king

king of Pylos, a single town in Peloponnesus. Joshua slew 31 kings in Palestine; and every city of the Phœnicians had a king; and according to Strabo, when Julius Cæsar invaded Kent, it was subject to four kings.

The affairs of Ireland remained in much the same situation, during the ten years reign of Richard I. from 1189 to 1199, as they were in at the decease of Henry, for Richard was too much taken up with the crusades to pay much attention to the interests of Ireland. Soon after the accession of king John to the throne, he set about the reformation of this kingdom with vigour, and for this purpose in 1210, divided such parts of the provinces of Leinster and Munster as were within the English pale into twelve counties. The descendants of the ancient princes in other parts of Ireland, did not pay him any more than a nominal subjection, and governed by their Brehon laws, and in short, exercised their acts of sovereignty within their own respective states, which was pretty much the case till the reign of James I. King John also erected courts of judicature in Dublin, and appointed judges, circuits, and corporations as in England. He also caused an abstract of the English laws and customs to be drawn up in writing, which were deposited in the Exchequer in Dublin, with his seal affixed thereto. From the year 1216 to 1300, during the reigns of Henry III. Edward I. and II. the



the Irish continued quiet, but repenting of their predecessors having so readily embraced the English government, they endeavoured to withdraw themselves from obedience to the laws of England; and in order more effectually to execute their intentions, they brought over to them several of the first adventurers from Bristol, who had conformed themselves to the manners and customs of the native Irish. Ireland was at this time invaded by Edward, brother of Robert Bruce, king of Scotland, who arriving at Dundalk was crowned king of Ireland there, but was at last defeated and killed by general Birmingham, an officer of great experience in the English army. Many excellent laws for the protection and security of the properties of the Irish were passed by Edward II. who ruled Ireland like a true father of his people.

In 1333, a rebellion broke out which was attended with the loss of a considerable number of men before it could be suppressed; but a succession of governors, remarkable for their wisdom and bravery, however at last quieted the insurgents. In 1361, prince Lionel, son to Edward III. having married the heiress of Ulster, was sent over to govern this kingdom and to prevail on the inhabitants to an intire conformity to the laws of England; in which, though his endeavours were not wanting to accomplish it, yet he did not succeed; the natives complaining of the govern-

government of England in sending over men of mean birth to execute the laws. In 1394 Richard II. with great prudence, policy, and address, took a method to gain the hearts of the Irish more effectually than any of his predecessors; he came over attended by 30,000 foot and 400 horse well armed, the use of fire arms having been lately invented. On his arrival he established a court, to which he invited all the principal men of the kingdom, entertained them in the most superb, elegant and splendid manner; and conferred the honour of knighthood on four of the petty princes, and on all their chiefs, who appeared in magnificent robes according to the custom of those times: and as he made use of no force, the Irish were highly pleased at his residence among them, esteeming it a high compliment shewn to their nation. In short, by the munificence of his court and politeness, he succeeded to the utmost of his expectations in intirely gaining the affections of the people; and received the allegiance of most of the Irish in the province of Leinster, and he granted to the city of Dublin (for the purpose of repairing the bridges and streets) a penny to be received out of every house, and supplied the courts of justice with able and experienced lawyers. In 1399, the earl of March, then lord lieutenant of Ireland, having been murdered, Richard II. went over in person to revenge his death, when his army struck the natives

natives with the utmost consternation, who throwing themselves on his justice besought his mercy, which was granted them; but hearing from England that the duke of Lancaster was invading that kingdom, he immediately returned thither and was soon after deposed and killed. From this period to the reign of Henry VIII. the English were in possession of a small part of Ireland, distinguished by the name of the Pale, which contained the counties of Dublin, Louth, Kildare, and Meath; for without the pale, the English were continually annoyed by the antient Irish, who endeavoured at all opportunities to dispossess the English, but their miscarriage in these attempts were principally to be attributed to their dissensions among themselves; and every defeat of the Irish was attended by some new acquisition to the English, and when Henry VIII. governed Ireland, it was by continual supporting one chief against another. In 1542, James V. of Scotland asserting some pretensions to the crown of Ireland, Henry assumed the title of *king of Ireland*, which had the desired effect; for the kings of England previous to this, were only called lords of Ireland; upon this occasion all prisoners except for murder were set at liberty.

The Irish remained very peaceable during the reign of queen Mary, but much otherwise during that of queen Elizabeth, whose



whose frequent disputes with the Irish Roman Catholics made her reign very uneasy; the Pope and the house of Austria having at that time powerful friends against her in Ireland. The Spaniards having at this time possessed themselves of Kinsale, during the rebellion of Tyrone, caused infinite troubles, and it took a considerable time before they could be suppressed, but at length it was effected by lord Mountjoy's defeating the Spaniards and the Irish before Kinsale, and sending Tyrone a prisoner to England, where queen Elizabeth afterwards pardoned him, being fearful of hurting her interest with the Roman Catholics of Ireland. James I. was not long in possession of his crown before he took the most effectual means of securing to the Irish their possessions, but in 1608, another rebellion broke out, in which Sir Calim O'Dogherty was the principal, who was shortly afterwards killed, when his adherents were dispersed. There were at this time upwards of 510,000 acres of land vested in the crown, which had belonged to those who were attainted; principally in the province of Ulster. See MS. in Rolls Office, Dublin.

In the reign of Charles I. the Roman Catholics in order to repossess themselves of the lands held by their forefathers, and to establish their religion in Ireland, entered into a conspiracy of massacring all the protestants in Ireland; but their plan being discovered, by

by one concerned in the intended execution of it, to the council held at the Castle of Dublin the preceding night, the execution of their purpose was thereby prevented; they however partly executed their design in 1641, when the number, who were murdered, is difficult to be ascertained, but many are of opinion there were upwards of twenty thousand; for further particulars I must refer the reader to that valuable work the history of Ireland, written by the celebrated Dr. Leland, and to Warner's history of the Rebellion. The disturbances in Ireland considerably decreased in the reign of Charles II. tho' the Irish were again embroiled in new troubles in the year 1688, when James II. abdicated the throne of England, and William prince of Orange and Stadtholder of the United Provinces was applied to by the principal nobility to come over, in order to defend the religion, liberties and properties of the English. In 1689, lord Tyrconnel having disarmed all the protestants in Ireland and formed an army of Roman Catholics, amounting to near 30,000 foot, and 8000 horse for the service of James, while the protestants in the interest of William, took up arms in the North; in a few days James made a public entry into Dublin, and his friends being collected together, he marched towards the North with 20,000 men, took Kilmore and Coleraine, and afterwards invested Londonderry, where the inhabitants amount-

amounting to upwards of 7000 men, all of them being determined, notwithstanding the difference of their numbers, to repulse them; in this they were greatly aided by the rev. Mr. Walker, who, in conjunction with major Baker, took on him the government of the town, which had been deserted by the governor; they inspired the inhabitants with such heroic courage, scarcely to be paralleled in history, that they made a vigorous defence, resolving rather to sacrifice their lives than surrender. In this extremity, famine made its approach, and they suffered the greatest distress, but after a very resolute defence for three months, to their great relief three ships arrived with provisions, and on the 30th of July the siege was raised. At Enniskillen a siege was also laid by general Mackarty with six thousand men, but the inhabitants distinguished themselves with peculiar courage, and though their numbers were not above two thousand men, under the command of col. Berry, yet was Mackarty defeated. A parliament was then called in Dublin by James, who voted king William an usurper, deprived the protestants who had abetted him of their possessions, and passed an act of attainder. The French sent for the service of James a reinforcement of 5000 men, and a considerable quantity of base money was at this time coined for the payment of his army. In the meantime marshal Schomberg with a considerable body



body of English forces reduced several of the principal towns; king William then arriving and at the head of 36,000 men, encamped on the South side of the river Boyne, about four miles from Drogheda, in the county of Louth, opposite to king James's army, which was composed of twenty-six thousand French and Irish. William passed the river with his army, which took the men up to their waists, drove those before him who opposed his landing, and gaining an elevated part of the ground, drove the enemy from thence, and obtained a complete victory, which established king William on the throne of Ireland. In this engagement marshal Schomberg and several eminent officers were killed and near one thousand private men; about the same number were killed of King James's army. This was the only victory William ever gained in person. James it is true fought at the head of an undisciplined rabble, but his French auxiliaries were by no means courageous; he afterwards retired to St. Germain's in France, where he died. It is almost incredible the amount of the forfeitures, and from some authentic MSS. relative thereto which I have seen, and are now in the possession of a gentleman in Dublin, they are numerous, which fell to the crown on account of the rebellion: but the avoiding to prosecute for the forfeited estates too rigorously against the Roman Catholics, have been attended with many great advantages at present to this kingdom; the Roman Catholics

tholics being in possession of great property, which enables them to improve the countries in which they reside. They have been much benefited by the many acts of parliament passed in their favour in 1779, particularly an act to enable them to take leases for 999 years; they being previous to this period, not permitted to take leases for a longer term than 31 years. They are well attached to the present royal family and to the English government.

The great service which this kingdom receives from the many charter schools, where children are educated in the protestant religion, cannot be sufficiently expressed. An act having passed (1768) for limiting the duration of parliaments to eight years, hath been productive of infinite benefit to Ireland, and has been one great means of promoting the improvements which are making throughout this kingdom. But it is to the late acts which have passed (1779) in the British legislature granting a free trade to Ireland; to the associations of volunteers throughout this kingdom, amounting to near 50,000; and to the declared resolutions of a great number of gentlemen, not to wear any other manufactures but those of Ireland, must be attributed her present emerging from all those circumstances her former restricted commerce subjected her to. The benefits of a free trade to Ireland will appear in the ensuing pages.

## CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

Ireland being connected with the crown of England, varies but little with respect to its constitution and government; previous to the 33d of Henry VIII. it was entitled only the dominion or lordship of Ireland, since which the kings of England are also kings of Ireland; and in the reign of Henry II. at a council held at Lisimore, the English laws were received and agreed to be conform'd to by the Irish nation; from the time of which council, it has been the opinion of many, that as the Irish acknowledged their allegiance to the king of England, and conform'd to the laws of Great Britain, it has been suggested that Ireland can be bound by acts of the British legislature. The king of England sends a viceroy thither to administer the public affairs of Ireland, (whom he represents) who goes by the name of lord lieutenant general and general governor of Ireland, the jurisdiction and authority of whom is ample and royal by the terms of his commission; but according to the king's pleasure, or as the exigencies of the times may require, his power may be in some measure restrained or enlarged. On the arrival of any chief governor in Dublin from England, the lord mayor, recorder, aldermen and sheriffs, wait on him at



at his landing, and present to him the keys of the city, who afterwards returns them to the lord mayor, &c. On his arrival at the Castle, and entering upon this honourable employ, his letters patent are publicly read in the council-chamber, and having taken the usual oaths before the lord chancellor, the sword which is to be carried before him, is then delivered into his hands, and he is seated in the chair of state, attended by the lord chancellor, the members of the privy council, the lords spiritual and temporal and nobles; the king at arms, a serjeant at arms, a serjeant at mace, and other officers of state. Hence if he be considered respecting his jurisdiction, his authority, his train, his splendor or his attendance, there is no viceroys in the known world that comes nearer the grandeur and majesty of a king; and he never appears on any public occasion without being attended by a body of horse guards, or goes to the parliament-house but in great state and procession, and the fix regiments on Dublin duty lining the streets through which he passes. He has a council composed of all the great officers of the crown; namely the chancellor, the primate of all Ireland, and such other of the archbishops, duke, earls, bishops, barons, judges and gentlemen as his majesty is pleased to appoint. When a lord lieutenant dies, the lord chancellor hath power to summon the privy council to elect another, to serve un-

til the king authorizes one and he be sworn; in pursuance of a statute of Henry VIII.

The parliament in Ireland as well as in England, consists of a house of lords and commons. In the Irish house of lords are one duke, 37 earls, 46 viscounts, 42 barons, and 22 bishops, in all 147. The representatives of the commons are 300. The noblemen of Ireland have greater privileges in some respects than the noblemen of Scotland; they are capable of sitting in the house of commons of England, and of being made peers of Great Britain: the eldest son of a Scots peer cannot sit in the British house of commons, but the eldest son of an Irish peer may. The Irish parliament is the supreme court, and is convened by king's writ, and holds sessions every second year; those noblemen who are Roman Catholics, cannot sit in the house of lords without being properly qualified agreeable to law. In 1771, an act passed to give up their parliamentary privileges in cases of all law proceedings. The laws of Ireland take their first motion either from the privy council of this kingdom or from either of the houses of parliament; but by the law of Poyning's they must be certified over by the council to England for the royal approbation, when if approved of by his majesty and council, they pass the great

great seal of England and are returned to Ireland, when if any alterations are made they are frequently thrown out. The laws of Ireland being nearly the same with those of England, and with regard to distributive justice, and the civil and ecclesiastical institutions, in many respects similar; it is presumed it may not be improper for the satisfaction of my readers, to subjoin a brief state of the constitution and government of England, as it will more satisfactorily point out, where in the two kingdoms may any way materially differ in those particulars. The executive part of the laws of Great Britain, as well as that of Ireland, is vested in the king or sovereign, whether male or female. The crown by common law and constitutional custom is hereditary, and this in a manner peculiar to itself: but the right of inheritance may from time to time be changed or limited by act of parliament, under which limitations the crown still continues hereditary. At the coronation of the king or queen of England, an oath is administered by one of the archbishops or bishops of the realm in the presence of all the people, who reciprocally take the oath of allegiance to the crown. This coronation oath in which the principal duties



duties of the king are expressed, is in substance as follows, viz.

The archbishop or bishop saying: Will you solemnly promise and swear to govern the people of this kingdom of England, and the dominions thereunto belonging, according to the statutes in parliament agreed on, and the laws and customs of the same.—The king answers, I solemnly promise so to do.

Archbishop. Will you to your power cause law and justice, in mercy, to be executed in all your judgments.—The king answers, I will.

Archbishop. Will you to the utmost of your power, maintain the laws of God, the true profession of the Gospel, and the protestant reformed religion established by law, and will you preserve unto the bishops and clergy of this realm, and to the churches committed to their charge, all such rights and privileges as by law do or shall appertain unto them, or any of them?—The king answers, All this I promise to do.

Then the king laying his hand upon the holy Gospels, says these words: The things which I have here before promised, I will perform and keep: So help me God. And then kisses the book.

The substance of the above is administered also to the queen, who replies in the same terms or to that effect. And it is to be

be observed, that by the act 5 Anns, ch. 8. the king is to take and subscribe an oath, to preserve the settlement of the church of England, within England, Ireland, Wales, and Berwick, and the territories thereunto belonging.

The king of Great Britain in his dignity and power, is one of the greatest monarchs in the world, reigning over a free people. His power is extensive, for he can make war or peace, make treaties of league and commerce, levy armies, fit out fleets; to his officers by land and sea, can grant commissions and at his pleasure revoke them; send and receive ambassadors; has the right of chusing his own council in England, and nominating the privy council and lord lieutenant of Ireland, and can nominate all the great officers of state, the church, and the household; and all degrees of nobility are derived from him. With respect to the English and Irish parliament, the king summons them to meet; and when met, adjourns, prorogues, or dissolves them at pleasure; and he can refuse his assent to any bill, though it had previously passed the houses of lords and commons, which consequently has no more force by such refusal than if it had never been moved in either house. The person of the king in the eye of the law is held sacred, for to imagine or intend his

C 4 death

death is high treason. He cannot be deemed guilty of any crime, the law taking no cognizance of his actions; the execution of the laws being intrusted to his care. yet he cannot seize the property of the meanest man in his dominions except it be forfeited by law. This cannot be said of any constitution or power on earth, except that of England, and the kingdoms dependant on it; therefore, how happy must the inhabitants of that nation be, who can boast of the blessing of such an excellent government under a British king. A subject who may think himself aggrieved, may without the least danger sue his sovereign, or those who act in his name, and under his authority; this he may do in the courts of law, where the king may be cast. The liberty of the least individual cannot be taken away by him, unless he hath by some illegal act, forfeited his right to liberty, or except when the state is in danger, or the public safety makes it necessary to confine persons on extraordinary cases on suspicion of guilt for a limited time. The legislative power in England is committed to the house of lords and commons. The house of lords consists of two archbishops and 24 bishops, 16 peers of Scotland, and an indefinite number of peers, which are increased at will by the power of the crown. The house of commons consist of English representatives 513, of



of Scots 45, in the whole 558. The lords are in the privileges enjoyed by their house, in their own nature hereditary; the only disadvantage which could arise from this is, that their power being hereditary they might be induced to pursue their own interest in preference to that of the public; to prevent this, where it might be even supposed they could be corrupt, as in the case of granting supplies, they have only the power of refusing, while the commons alone have that of granting and enacting. When any member of that respectable body are guilty of any crime, they are tried by their own house, every peer being present, who on giving their verdict, lay their right hand upon their breast, saying Guilty upon their honour, or not guilty, as the case may be; which is of the same consequence to them as an oath.

The house of commons have the important charge of supporting the constitution, maintaining the honour of the crown, to defend the privileges of the people, raise subsidies, make laws, and redress grievances, thus are they the guardians of our property and our trade. No representative can take his seat in the house before he hath taken the oaths of supremacy, allegiance, and abjuration, &c. nor until he attains to the age of 21 years. The parliament is dissolved and a new one called every seven years in England, and every eight years in Ireland. The king of England hath, besides his high

court of parliament, subordinate chancellors and ministers to assist him, and who are responsible for their advice and conduct; by the king's nomination, without either patent or grant these are made, and immediately become privy councillors on taking the necessary oaths; they continue during the life of the king that chooses them, but subject at his discretion to be removed. In Ireland the king also nominates the privy council to assist with their advice the lord lieutenant, but they do not continue during the king's life, but when removed, others are appointed. On particular cases as famine, &c. proclamations have been issued for temporary purposes, as laying embargoes on the exportation of corn, or beef, by the privy council, when the parliament hath not been sitting, but when they did fit these were revoked, and laws made for those purposes.

The legislature of England being in many respects not so generally understood as the nature of the subject demands, especially respecting the passing of bills; it may not be improper to state the following particulars relative thereto. The legislature of England consists of three distinct parts, viz. the king, lords, and commons; in process of time each of them grew up to have distinct privileges, as to the beginning particular businesses. Thus all acts of general grace and pardon, take its rise from the king; acts relative to the lords and matters of

of dignity in that house, and the granting of money in the commons. Previous to the year 1300, the citizens and burghesses were no part of the body politic and were not represented in parliament; but about this year their wealth and consequence increasing, they were admitted to this privilege, that they might in conjunction with the knights of shires, be a check on the power of the lords; and about this time also the same privilege was allowed to this class of people in the other nations of Europe. This right was confirmed, and the house of commons in its present condition, formed by the statute of the thirty-fourth of Edward I. *Nullum tallagium vel auxilium, per nos vel hæredes nostros, in regno nostro ponatur, seu levetur, sine voluntate & assensu archiepiscoporum, episcoporum, comitum, baronum, militum, burgensium & aliorum liberorum communium de regno nostro;* where we see, not only the burghesses, but free yeomen had also representatives, by their voting along with the knights of the shires, according to the maxim of that illustrious prince, *Quæ ad omnes pertinent, ab omnibus debent tractari.* Every day, and by insensible steps, their house advanced in reputation, privileges, and power, from the time of Edward I. (whose profession was to be a patron of liberty, and possessed great wisdom and foresight) to the reign of Henry VIII. since which its progress has been very



very great. The encrease of commerce gave the commons ability to purchase; the extravagance of the lords gave them an inclination, and the laws gave them a power to alienate estates; insomuch that, as the share of property which the commons have is so disproportionate to that of the king and nobles, and that power is said to follow propriety, the opinion of some is, our government leans too much to the popular side; while others, tho' they admit it so in appearance, reflecting what a number of the house of commons are returned by indigent boroughs, who are wholly in the power of a few great men, think the weight of government is rather oligarchical. The lords originally frequently taxed themselves, as did the commons, without any communication with each other; but afterwards when it was judged better to lay on general taxes, that should equally affect the whole nation, these generally took their rise in that house which represented the bulk of the people; and this by steadiness and perseverance, they assert the right peculiar to themselves, not to allow the lords a power to change the least tittle in a money bill. As to laws that relate not to these peculiar privileges, they now take their rise indifferently either in the house of lords or commons of England, and when framed into a bill, and approved by both, are presented to the king for his assent; and has been the practice there for near

near three hundred years past. But the method of passing laws was antiently different on the part of the king, for the house which thought of a new law as expedient, drew up a petition to the king, which when both houses had agreed to, was presented to him, who gave such answer as he thought proper, either consenting in the whole by saying, Let it be as is desired, or accepting part and refusing or passing by the rest, or refusing the whole by saying, Let the antient laws be observed, or in a gentler tone, The king will deliberate; his answer being entered on the roll, the judges drew up the act, on considering the petition and answer, which was made public. By the present course, the subjects receive of the king his bare affirmative or negative, and he has waved that privilege, by the disuse of petitions of accepting a part and denying the remainder. It is remarked by lord Coke, that the acts drawn up at this time, were generally exceedingly well penned; short, concise, and striking at the root of the grievance intended to be redressed.

In Ireland the form of the legislature hath been in some respects different from that of England, for near three hundred years past, which as it is in a particular manner necessary for the gentlemen who may propose to reside in Ireland to be acquainted with, I shall point out the nature of the constitution of this kingdom, from the most authentic information

information, and the causes of its deviation from its model. The chief governors of Ireland were, at the first commencement of the English government in that kingdom chosen by the king out of the lords of the Pale, so called from their residence in Leinster, the descendants of the first settlers, who came over with Henry II. both as they were acquainted with the interest of Ireland and concerned in the preservation of the colony, and having considerable possessions, were enabled to support the dignity of their employment, the king's revenues being at that time very low. By the writers of those times it is asserted, that these governors were every day losing ground to the natives, not being able to preserve the footing the English had, notwithstanding they were men of the greatest abilities, and of equal faithfulness to the crown. The power of these lord-lieutenants was so great, that they gave consent to laws without ever consulting the king of England, a power, perhaps, necessary at first, when the country was in a perpetual state of war, and its interest would not admit of delays, but certainly, not fit to be continued, both for the sake of king and people. The English lords who by intermarriages with the Irish, had acquired great estates here, became negligent in maintaining the possessions of the English.

King Edward III. on finding himself ill served by the chief governors, whom he had appointed



appointed to this great employment and intrusted with such extraordinary power, resolved to depute persons whose attachment he could confide in, and who were not possessed of any estates in Ireland, and accordingly we find that from the reign of Edward III. natives of England are generally appointed to the government of Ireland, which was not approved of by some of the Irish lords at that period, who looked upon themselves as injured by the antient practice not being continued. This discontent was farther inflamed by an extraordinary step, which Edward III. was prevailed upon to take, and which first gave rise to that famous distinction between the English by blood and the English by birth. This king and his father Edward II. had granted great estates and extensive jurisdiction to many Irish lords of English blood, for services which had been done, some of which the king alleged were obtained by misrepresentation: had he contented himself with proceeding in a legal course, by calling these patents in by *Scire Facias*, and vacating them upon proof of any deceit, no person could have complained; but Edward II. took a method quite different, as appears from the following writ which he thought proper to issue on that occasion.

*Quia plures excessive donationes terrarum, tenementorum & libertatum, in terra Hibernie, ad minus veracem & subdolum suggestionem*

*tionem petentium, tam Edward II. quam per regem nunc factæ sunt, rex delusorias bujusmodi machinationes volens elidere, de concilio peritorum sibi assistentium, omnes donationes terrarum, tenementorum & libertatum prædictarum duxit revocandus, quousque de meritis personarum, de causis & conditionibus donationum prædictarum fuerit informatus, & ideo, mandatum est justiciariis regni Hiberniæ, quod omnia terras tenementa & libertates prædicta per dictos regis justiciarios aut locum tenentes suos quibuscunque personis facta scire facias.* This hasty step alienated the English Irish from the king and his advisers, and though after a contest of eleven years, the king annulled this presumption, the jealousy continued on both sides, and the Irish of English blood, where judged to be too ready to follow a pretender to the crown of England; for it appears that Richard, duke of York, was in the reign of Henry VI. constituted governor of Ireland for ten years, with power to farm the king's lands, to place and displace officers and levy soldiers at his pleasure. The use the duke made of his commission was to strengthen his party, and make Ireland an asylum for such of them as should be oppressed in England, and for this end passed an act of parliament, reciting a prescription, that any person for any cause coming into the said land should receive succour, support, and free liberty during their abiding there, without

out any grievance, hurt or molestation of any person, notwithstanding any writ, privy seal, great seal, letters missive under signet, or other commandment of king Henry VI. confirming the said prescription, and making it high treason in any person who should bring in such writs, &c. to attach or disturb any such person. The duke's popularity was greatly encreased by this act, and his having a great estate in this kingdom, the English Irish were firmly attached to his family, insomuch that they crowned the impostor Lambert Simnel, in the reign of Henry VII. and were afterwards ready to join Perkin Warbeck; and by this act of the duke of York's they thought to exculpate themselves. Henry VII. taking advantage of their situation, and overcoming great opposition, resolved to have that act repealed, and to deprive his chief governor of Ireland from passing laws there *rege inconsulto*, but also to make such a change in the legislature, as would throw the principal weight into his and his successors hands; and this was by the famous law of Poynings. By former laws the parliament was to be holden once a year, and the lords and commons as in England were the proposers of any law judged necessary. The principal purpose of Poynings law, at first view, seeming to be intended to restrain the calling of parliament, except on such occasions as the lord lieutenant and council should see some good causes



causes for, that should be approved by the king. The words are these, that “ From the next parliament that shall be holden by the king’s commandment and licence, no parliament be holden hereafter in the said land, but at such season as the king’s lieutenant and council there first do certify the king, under the great seal of that land, the causes and considerations of all such acts as to them seemeth should pass in the same parliament; and such causes, considerations, and acts, affirmed by the king and his council to be good and expedient for that land, and his licence thereupon, as well in affirmation of the said causes and acts, as to summon the said parliament under his great seal of England had and obtained; that done, a parliament to be had and holden after the form and effect before rehearsed, and any parliament to be holden contrary, to be deemed void.”

The law of Poynings in its first effects were, that it repealed the law for annual parliaments, and made the lord lieutenant and council, or the king who had the naming of them, with his council of England, the proposer to the two houses of lords and commons of Ireland of the laws to pass in Ireland, at least of those that should be so devised before the meeting of parliament; so that no heads of a bill should pass into a law before it was certified to Great Britain.

But

But there was a doubt, as no express words were contained therein depriving the lords and commons of their former rights by this act, whether when the parliament was met, they had not still the old right of beginning other bills, or whether they were not restrained to the acts so certified and returned; the latter opinion supported by the ministers of the king and his lawyers, however gained ground. For, in the 28th of Henry VIII. an act was made *Suspending* Poyning's law, with respect to all acts already passed, or to be passed in that parliament; the passing of which act was undoubtedly a confirmation of what was before not clearly ascertained against the house of lords or commons in Ireland, whether they could and had a right of bringing in bills different from those transmitted by the council, since here they both consented to the suspension of the act, to make valid the laws without that previous ceremony, which they had passed or should pass in that parliament.

Poyning's law being at that time in many respects doubtful, yet it was judged necessary in the reign of Philip and Mary, to be maintained and strengthened as it added power to the crown, by an act made in their reign. The act we at present live under, was made to prevent all doubts in the former acts, which was framed in words calculated to remove such doubts as had arisen and appeared to be extended in favour of the

the prerogative. This act provides that many causes and considerations for acts not foreseen before, might happen during the sitting of parliament, if they should be agreed to by the lords and commons, the lord lieutenant and council may certify them and they should pass. This act also was explanatory of part of a former, in the reign of Henry VII. that is, that the king and council of England should have power to *alter* the acts transmitted to them from the council of Ireland; and the enacting part, that no acts but such as so come over from England under the great seal of that kingdom, should be enacted. It appears by uncontrovertible evidence that the commons of Ireland have a right to pass such heads of bills as they judge most expedient for the public welfare, which heads of bills are transmitted over to England by the lord lieutenant, to the king and privy council of England, who if they approve of their passing into a law are returned under the great seal to Ireland with a commission to the lord lieutenant of Ireland to give the royal assent to them; provided they have been previously assented to by the house of lords and commons of Ireland. In cases where heads of bills have passed the house of commons of Ireland, been transmitted over to England to the king and privy council, and returned as beforementioned, and upon such heads



heads of a bill being read in the house of commons, it has appeared alterations have been made in them in England, there have been instances of such heads of a bill being thrown out of the house of commons in Ireland, and has not been by them suffered to pass into a law in Ireland. When heads of a bill have passed both houses of parliament, and been afterwards altered by the king and the privy council in England, and such alteration appearing on the face of the bill, it may be refused or accepted *in toto* by the legislature of Ireland. By the late act of a Free Trade in 1779, it is enacted the parliament of Ireland are to lay on the duties on goods imported, equal to the duties payable in Great Britain. The Irish house of lords and commons have the right of enacting laws under the name of *bills* of *bills*, to be transmitted by the privy council of Ireland: It appears from the oath of office, that the duty of a privy counselor, consists of seven articles. 1. To advise the king according to the best of his cunning and discretion. 2. To advise for the king's honour and good of the public, without partiality thro' affection, love, doubt or dread. 3. To keep the king's council secret. 4. To avoid corruption. 5. To help and strengthen the execution of what shall be there resolved. 6. To withstand all persons who would attempt the contrary. 7. To observe, keep, and do

do all that a good and true counsellor ought to do to his sovereign lord. The council are in many instances the first beginners of heads of bills. The legislature of Ireland is briefly this: 1. The privy council of Ireland, who, though they may take the hint from the lords or commons, frame the heads of a bill. 2. The king and council of England, who have a power of alteration, and make it a bill unalterable, by sending it to Ireland under the great seal of England; but this power of the king and council of England with respect to altering, has been in some cases, not admitted of by the Irish parliament, particularly in the case of the money bill in the sessions of 1769, and also in the case of the Tontine Bill, which was transmitted by the council of Ireland, in the sessions of 1773, returned from England under the great seal, but on being compared by the house of commons, and it appearing several alterations were made therein by the privy council of England, the Irish house rejected it, and it was accordingly thrown out; but a new bill for the Tontine act was transmitted to England in January 1774, which received the royal assent and was returned to Ireland under the great seal, in which very few, if any alterations being made, the earl of Harcourt, lord lieutenant, by commission from the king, gave the royal assent to it, on the 28th of that

that month, it having previously passed the Irish legislature after its return from England. 3. The house of lords and commons of Ireland always agree in the whole bill, or reject the whole after its return from England. But by the constitution all bills must be transmitted to England and presented to the king for his assent, before they can pass into a law in Ireland.

## L A W S.

In Dublin are held four terms annually for the dispatch of controversies between party and party. The four courts of justice are, the Chancery, King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer: these are situated in Christ Church-lane. In the court of Chancery, the lord high chancellor (at present lord Lifford) presides singly, and six clerks in Chancery act as counsellors. In the King's Bench and Common Pleas, are a chief justice and two judges in each, and in the Exchequer, the treasurer, the chancellor, chief baron and two barons, and in all are several subordinate officers. There is also held there a court of Exchequer chamber, for the purpose of correcting errors at law in other courts, in which presides the lord chancellor, lord treasurer, or the vice treasurers, the chief baron, with 2 chief justices. Here are also judges of assize and gaol delivery, who go their respective circuits twice a year into the different counties, the county



ty of Dublin excepted, where trials are held at Kilmainham. As also a court of Admiralty which has jurisdiction in maritime affairs. A Consistory Court is held in every diocese, from whence appeals lie to the supreme court of Prerogative, and from thence to a court of special delegates appointed by the king. Courts of Conscience are also in Dublin, and many parts of Ireland for the recovery of debts under forty shillings.

The antient judges in Ireland were called Brehons, and are supposed to have had written laws to guide them in their decisions: they had the eleventh part of all the fines in criminal cases, for the greatest crimes were only punishable in that manner. The Irish laws and customs were materially altered by king Henry II. and king John, and the whole were reduced and modelled according to the English constitution by Q. Elizabeth, and king James I. Irish statutes and acts of parliament, are now the rules of all the courts in this kingdom, and there have been several applications made to the Irish parliament, particularly in 1771, 1773, 1776, and 1780, for leave to bring in heads of a bill to make the judges intirely independent of the crown in Ireland, the same as in England: and it is not doubted but our patriotic parliament will give every support to a measure calculated for the liberty of the subject. A motion was made for this purpose in 1771, by the right hon. J.

H. Hutch-

Hely Hutchinson, in 1773 and 1776 by Sir Lucius O'Brien, and in 1780 by Mr. O'Hara. It is with peculiar satisfaction I can aver from unquestionable authority, that the rights of individuals are as attentively considered in Ireland as in England. The lord lieutenant by virtue of the king's authority has a right to pardon, but neither he nor any judge or judges to whom his authority is delegated can condemn a man as a criminal, except he be first found guilty of the crime alleged against him by a jury of twelve men, who must be sworn to do justice according to the evidence which appears on the trial, which men must be his peers or equals, and the prisoner hath a right to object to as many of the jury, as he may suppose to be influenced against him, and those objected against are replaced by others to make up the number. The present king hath fixed the salaries of the judges for life, and not during pleasure as formerly, that they may not be influenced by any, and it is very probable a law may pass to render them intirely independent of the crown. Neither can any man be deprived of his liberty for more than 24 hours without proof of his alleged crime being given upon oath before a magistrate, and then he has a right to be brought to his trial the next sessions, or be restored to liberty on giving bail for his appearance. If a capital offence is committed, the evidences

of his guilt must be laid before the grand jury, when if the bill is found, he must stand his trial before other twelve men, whose opinion is definitive. If a man is accused of a crime and he confesses it, yet on the trial, such confession is not admitted to be taken any notice of.

Juries have always been considered as the judges from whose sentence the prisoner is to expect life or death, for upon their understanding and integrity he is to rely, and from their verdict there lies no appeal; they are consequently to be all of one mind, and after they have fully heard the evidences they are confined, without meat, drink, or candle, till they are unanimous in acquitting or condemning the prisoner; every jurymen being invested with such a solemn and awful trust he cannot too minutely consider the evidence, for he is not to yield in compliance to any other jurymen, or to the judge if he has the least doubt on his mind to the verdict. These are the glorious privileges which by our happy constitution we enjoy, a constitution which breathes nothing but liberty and equity, for to the meanest and poorest person as well as to the greatest, all possible indulgence is allowed; and therefore we may say with Shakspeare,

*Be just and fear not.*

In other parts of Europe, racks and tortures are made use of, to make a man criminate himself, but here they are unknown, and  
he



he only who refuses to plead in his own defence, is punished without conviction, which indeed very seldom happens. And if he should be incapable of vindicating his own cause, council are allowed by the crown to plead for him. The courts of justice, their terms, and manner of proceeding, the assizes, justices of the peace, &c. are much the same here (as has been observed) as they are in England. This kingdom is divided into four provinces, namely, Leinster, Connaught, Munster and Ulster; and these again into five circuits, containing thirty-two counties, of which Tipperary is a palatinate, but that of Dublin is not comprehended in any of the circuits. Thro' this kingdom the judges go the circuits for the administration of justice; the circuit roads are, viz.

## C I R C U I T R O A D S.

|| *Mark for Assize Towns.*

## MUNSTER CIRCUIT.

Waterford, miles from Dublin	71
Carrick	12 83
Clonmel	8 91
Cork	41 132
Moyallow	13 145
Kanturk	9 154
Newmarket	3 157
Blackwaterbridge	7 164
Castleisland	7 171
	Tralee

## CIRCUIT ROADS OF

Tralee	-	9	180
Castletisland	-	7	187
Abbeyfeal	-	7	194
Newcastie	-	7	201
Rathkeale	-	5	206
Adair	-	6	212
Limerick	-	7	219
Dublin	-	87	306

## LEINSTER CIRCUIT:

Wicklow	-	23
Arklow	-	12
Gorey	-	7
Castlebridge	-	16
Wexford	-	2
Ros	-	15
Kilkenny	-	15
Leighlinbridge	-	12
Carlow	-	6
Athy (a)	-	9
Maryborough	-	10
Portmahinch	-	8
Philipstown	-	10
Dublin	-	38

(a) Athy generally in Summer, and Naas in the Spring.

## ULSTER, North East.

Drogheda	-	23
Dundalk	-	17
Downpatrick	-	32
Saintfield	-	8
Carrickfergus	-	12
		92
		Belfast

# I R B L A N D.

53

Belfast	-	8	100
Lisburn	-	7	107
Lurgan	-	9	116
Portadown	-	5	121
Richill	-	5	126
Armagh	-	4	130
Tynan	-	5	135
Glaslough	-	2	137
Monaghan	-	5	142
Castleshane	-	3	145
Castleblaney	-	9	154
Peterborough	-	6	160
Mill of Louth	-	5	165
Ardee	-	5	170
Navan	-	12	182
Trim	-	6	188
Back to Dublin	-	20	208

## ULSTER, North West.

Kilcock	-	13	
Infield	-	6	19
Kinnegad	-	10	29
Mullingar	-	8	37
Balnelack	-	5	42
Edgeworthstown	-	5	47
Longford	-	5	52
Granard	-	13	65
Cavan	-	13	78
Newtownbutler	-	11	89
Maguires' bridge	-	8	97
Enniskillen	-	8	105
Trillick	-	10	115
Omagh	-	10	125
	D 3		New-



Newtownsteward	-	6	131
Strabane	-	5	136
Lifford	-	1	137
Londonderry	-	10	147
Back to Dublin	-	114	261

## CONNAUGHT CIRCUIT.

Roscommon	-		63
Tullk	-	8	71
Elphin	-	4	75
Carrick	-	5	80
Boyle	-	7	87
Sligo	-	18	105
Ballasfadare	-	4	109
Killoony	-	2	111
Tobbercorry	-	10	121
Banada	-	3	124
Kilmaeateague	-	3	127
Foxford	-	7	134
Castlebar	-	9	143
Belcarra	-	4	147
Newbrook	-	5	152
Holymount	-	3	155
Kilmaine	-	3	158
Shrute	-	3	161
Cahirmorris	-	6	167
Galway	-	8	175
Gort	-	12	187
Crusheen	-	6	193
Ennis	-	6	199
Gort	-	12	211
Loughrea	-	8 or 9	120
Kilconnel	-	6	226
			Ahaf-

Ahascragh	-	-	5	231
Mount-talbot	-	-	6	237
Roscommon	-	-	5	242
Back to Dublin	-	-	63	305

N. B. Castlebar generally in Summer,  
and Ballinrobe in Spring.

#### GENIUS OF THE INHABITANTS.

The descendants of the antient Irish appear to have been of different origin. The inhabitants of the east and north coasts, who probably came originally from Britain, and into Britain from Gaul, are of a squat set stature, whereas those on the western coast supposed to be descended from a colony from Spain, as being the opposite continent to them; these greatly resemble the Spaniards in their persons being tall and slender, finely limbed, with sedate and grave countenances. But though these distinctions are now in a great measure worn out by intermarriages with one another, and the English, since the time of Henry II. yet are they still very discernible. To speak in general they are an active people, of great softness and pliancy in their limbs, (occasioned probably by the great moisture and temperature of the air) they manifestly appear to an impartial observer, to be exceeding courteous to strangers, loyal to their sovereign, patient of hardships, and so charitable, that they never omit any opportunity of relieving the distressed, of which their

many charitable foundations, (an account of which is given in the course of this work,) which are such convincing proofs of it, that the present, as well as future ages will always consider them in the most respectable light they so justly deserve. The Irish are good judges of, and great admirers of music, in most of the principal cities and towns are assemblies and concerts, and the harp is greatly admired by the country people. The surnames of many of the antient families, particularly of the better sort, have frequently an O or Mac, which signifies son, placed before them.—The nobility and gentry are as polite, well-bred, and humane, as those of the most polished nations; the merchants and traders are exceeding just and honest in their dealings; and the bulk of the people not inferior to the populace elsewhere; doubtless exceptions may be pointed out to these general observations; and what country is free from such exceptions. There are many officers of this nation in the armies of the different powers of Europe, a way of life to which they are inclined by their martial disposition; no nation can boast of officers of greater courage, not to mention their high estimation abroad, and the services they rendered their country during the last war, and in the present one with America; their attachment to their sovereign, their love of freedom, of liberty, and their native country, and their resentment



ment of the indignities offered to England by the French and Spaniards, have induced gentlemen of Ireland to associate and arm themselves in vindication of their rights and privileges. The various companies formed amount to near 40,000 men, who have received the thanks of the house of lords and commons, for their spirited and manly assertions. The names of the respective companies are inserted in the particular counties and cities in which they reside.

If the character of the antient Irish be taken from many modern writers, it would lead the reader astray, who represent them in much the same light as Strabo, Pomponius Mela, Solinus and other ancients have done, without paying any regard to the improvements among them.

It is to be observed, that the taxes paid in Ireland lie very heavy on us, and on our trade and manufactures, and they are not well acquainted with the circumstances of this country who think otherwise. They see only the houses and tables of men possessed of beneficial employments or otherwise in affluent circumstances, and are not acquainted with the wretched habitation and way of living of the lower class of people; the manufacturer, artificer, and farmer, too often experience the reality of this assertion. Would the gentlemen of landed property of Ireland reside more on their respective estates, the consequences would be an increase of property to their tenants, and

diffuse happiness through Ireland. Whoever visits Ireland will find as great a proportion of genius, understanding, and civility, even in the very lowest class of the natives as he could possibly wish for; it must be however candidly confessed, that many industrious tenants labour under the greatest oppressions by some insatiable agent of their landlords, particularly those in the remote parts of the kingdom, where the real proprietors of the lands they hold never visit, consequently cannot be so good judges of the true state of their tenants as may be incumbent on them; how far this may have occasioned an emigration of near 3000 families from Ireland within these few years, I shall not take upon me to determine. With respect to the hospitality of the Irish, some writers, particularly one Twiss, have said that in order to their being esteemed polite, they enforce drinking sometimes more than may be agreeable; but such assertions deserve not the least credit from the discerning public, for however such a false taste, joined to a ridiculous vanity and ostentation, may usurp the sacred name of friendship and hospitality among some, it is certain that among the more sensible part of the natives of Ireland, with whose friendship I have been honoured, such notions and practices are justly exploded. It is in fact no more than a just tribute to their merit to affirm, that there is a native

native sprightliness and sociability, a frankness and generosity in their general manner, that is conspicuous and engaging, and cannot fail of recommending them to strangers.

The inhabitants are very far from being in the least deserving the epithet of want of genius, which Twiss and some other ignorant authors have mentioned, who never had an opportunity of knowing their real character, but being blinded by prejudice, misrepresented them. The contrary is too well known to need my repeating, that Ireland has produced men of as great learning and of as elevated a genius as any nation in Europe can boast of; in particular, the names of the undermentioned Irish authors deserve to be recited, viz. Swift, Sterne, Steel, Sloane, Berkley bishop of Cloyne, Dr. Goldsmith, Parnel, and the earl of Cork, and Orrery. Among the most eminent dramatic writers are Farquhar, Southerne, Henry Jones, Mrs. Sheridan, Henry Brooke, Isaac Bickerstaffe, Kane O'Hara, Jephson, Hugh Kelly, Sheridan, sen. and junior, Mr. Griffith, and Rev. Matthew West. Historians, rev. Dr. Thomas Leland, Sylvester O'Halloran, Dr. Charles Smith, Dr. Rutty, Charles O'Connor, Thomas Wilkes, Sir William Petty, J. H. Wynne, Dr. Warner, and Sir James Caldwell. Miscellaneous authors, Georges Edmond Howard, Samuel Whyte, Mr. Dunkin, Walter Harris, John Cunningham, George Canning, Mr. Anthony



thony King, Sir Edward Barry, Richard Griffith, John Leslie, Mrs Pilkington, Mrs Barbet, and lady Dorothy Duboies, counsellor Dobbs, and Sheridan, with many others who are well known to the literary world.

The antiquities of Britain and Ireland have been much the subject of investigation since the revival of letters in Europe. The subject is important; and in the course of enquiry *many* useful facts relative to the manners and civilization of the antient inhabitants have been discovered: *Many*, however remain still in the shades of doubtful evidence, or unsuspecting credulity; and some efforts to bring them to light, either by documents insufficiently authenticated, or visionary tales imposed for true history, or visionary systems raised on strained etymologies, have been vain. But the knowledge we want, (as far as it is attainable) will be related in the course of the ensuing pages drawn from purer sources: from a nearer acquaintance with the languages, and writings of the antient inhabitants of this kingdom. In order to gain as much knowledge as possible relative to the antient history of Ireland, the Dublin Society, so long celebrated in Europe, did lately appoint a select committee of their own body to open a correspondence at home and abroad, for the purpose of collecting every authentic account of the antient state of Ireland, which it is hoped that respectable society

society will in time favour the world with. To proceed,

Ireland is computed to be above a fourth part peopled, and it is reasonable to suppose that it might maintain eight times its present number, for it is evident the linen manufacture employs great numbers, particularly in the province of Ulster, but how many more might it not find employment for, if that branch of trade was spread through the other three provinces, for though it will appear in the course of this work what state the linen manufacture is in, in all the different counties, yet that branch of trade it is hoped may be more patronized in the provinces of Munster, Leinster, and Connaught.

If fisheries regularly established, or other profitable branches of trade were set up in this kingdom, it would employ a very considerable number of hands, besides the advantage which would derive from their having nurseries of seamen who would be at all times ready to defend this country in the present or any future war. Were the soil of Ireland less fruitful, or the climate more intemperate, a prospect of riches might draw strangers here, and a multitude of people, as Solomon says, is the glory of a prince; for it is neither the unhealthfulness or burning heat of the Indies, the cold of Russia, nor the inquisition of Spain, that hinder men from settling in those countries; English, Dutch, and French merchants and factors

factors resort to many parts of the Turkish dominions to advance their fortunes, and even to settle among the plunderers of Arabia and the pirates of Algiers; but in Ireland a stranger has neither the severity of government, nor the intemperance of climate to struggle with, and the soil is sufficiently fertile to reward the most sanguine expectations of the husbandman, therefore this kingdom wants only to be more known to render it highly deserving the notice of strangers, and encourage them to settle in it, more especially as every encouragement is given by that patriotic body the Dublin Society and by the public in general to those who could improve our arts or sciences, or begin or set up any new invention or art used in other countries, for the procuring of wealth and the employment of individuals.

It has been observed by almost every writer that this nation is free from any venomous insects. It has been remarked by our antiquarians that Crete, the residence of some of the ancient Irish in Greece, has been supposed like Ireland to be free from venomous insects, to which tradition, Junius, the Dutchman, applies these lines:

*Illa exo sum Graüs, olim glacialis lerne-  
Diæta, & Jassnie puppis, bene cognita  
nautis:*

*Cui Deus, & melior rerum nascentium origo,  
Jus*



*Jus commune dedit cum Cretâ, Attrice tonantis,*

*Noxia ne nostris diffundant fibila in oris.*

By an account taken in 1686 it appears that the numbers of inhabitants in the following places were,

	In 1780.
At London	696,000
Paris	488,000
Amsterdam	187,000
Venice	134,000
Rome	125,000
Dublin	69,000
Rouen	66,000
Bristol	48,000

### ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

The ecclesiastical history of Ireland having been so copiously treated by many persons of the most distinguished abilities in their several ages; I shall briefly mention such particulars only as may not be wholly uninteresting. A. D. 1152, in the reign of Morrough Mac Neil Mac Loughlin, a council was held at Meath, in which presided cardinal John Paparo and Christian O'Connor, bishop of Lismore, as the Pope's legates. In this council, four archbishops were then established, viz. Armagh, Dublin, Cashel and Tuam, there being only two before, viz. Armagh and Cashel; for these four archbishops the Pope sent four palls, the

the Irish previous to this time having never made use of any palls, altho' Armagh and Cashel were always called archbishopsrics. The pall is a white piece of woollen cloth, of the breadth of a border, made round and thrown over the shoulders; upon this are two others of the same sort, one falling down on the breast and the other on the back, with a red cross on each of them, several crosses of the same colour being on the upper part of it about the shoulders. This pall is laid upon St. Peter's tomb by the Pope, and then sent away to the respective metropolitans; without which they cannot call a council, bless the chrism, consecrate churches, &c. At the delivery of it, they swear fealty to the Pope. The antient pall, from the Latin *pallium*, was an entire magnificent habit, accordingly, to express the dignity of their function and to excite respect: The pall is still used by the Roman Catholics in Ireland.

The antient Druids of Ireland like those of Gaul, constituted academies to promote learning, and the academicians were obliged to devote twenty years to study before they were admitted to the degree of doctor; the many privileges of students and the great authority their antient doctors obtained were great means of inducing them to application to their studies. Caesar (lib. 6) says that the Druids of Gaul were exempted from war and paying tribute; and that these privileges descended

descended to the christian clergy and to the bards, as appears from the fragments of Brehon laws now extant. That the Druids were skilled in astronomy, natural philosophy, and geography we are informed by Cæsar, and we learn from Mela, that they taught that the soul was eternal. Our Irish Druids enjoyed the pure worship of Baal or the sun, as the type of one supreme Being; for the Assyrians, Chaldeans, and Phœnicians, applied this sacred name to the sun, after which the Lord commanded the Israelites to call him no more by that name, as in the 16th verse of the 2d chapter of Hosea, "And it shall be in that day that thou shalt call me Ishi, and shalt no more call me Baal." And it appears that in the earliest account of time, there were many Heathen philosophers in great estimation in Ireland; for Tacitus says, that about the year of Christ 78, their religion being in great vogue in this kingdom amongst the people, and their principal teachers were, among these three orders, viz. druids, bards, and bards. It is said, by the antient Irish historians that St. Patrick burnt three hundred of their books. Mr. Roderick O'Flaherty in his *Ogygia*, page 58, mentions that the druids made one of the three orders of the kingdom, and were signalized with a mark of honour on their garments, next that of kings and princes. Matthew Kennedy another celebrated historian, says in



in page 19, of his history, that they had been very numerous in that kingdom, the name of druid is there to this day applied to a cunning fellow or wizzard, whom in the Irish language, is called draoi or druid. O'Donnel in his translation of the New Testament into Irish, calls the wise men of the East (Matthew ii. 1.) draoithe, *i. e.* druids; by which it appears that the druids before the Christian religion, were established in, and of great authority in Ireland. We are told that this sect of Heathen philosophers lived in woods, and chose the most retired places, such as groves of oak, and shady hills, &c. for their religious worship; and were esteemed as a society learned and respected. Antiently the bards were also numerous in Ireland, the business of whom was chiefly to recite, at the festivals and assemblies of their patrons, the heroic and memorable actions of famous men, thereby to transmit by their ballads, psalters, and chronicles, their heroes to posterity. The number of the bards were at one time very considerable, and respected as an order or institution of men necessary in the state, and they enjoyed many privileges. The life of idleness they led being afterwards considered as pernicious to the community, a convention was held at Dromceat, for the purpose of removing them; and by degrees this was effected. The country becoming more enlightened and improved, and a change

change of manners and customs taking place, the bards in time intirely disappeared. By an antient manuscript it appears that St. Declan, one of the precursors of St. Patrick, who was descended from the family of Desii, near Clonmell, was the first who preached the Christian religion to the Irish, and he converted numbers of them in the year 402, thirty years before St. Patrick came to Ireland on the like mission. In the year 448, a synod was held, at which were present Ængus M'Nafrach, king of Munster, who (according to O'Flaherty's Ogygia, page 339) was converted to the Christian faith by the ministry St. Ailbhe, St. Declan and St. Patrick. At this Synod many constitutions were made for the further propagation of the Christian faith, upon which occasion the archbishopric of Munster was translated to the see and city of St. Ailbhe, and St. Declan was appointed to employ his ministerial labours among the people of Nan-Desii, near Clonmell: on this occasion St. Patrick is said to have sung the following Irish distich.

*Ailbhe umal, Padruig Mumbam, mo gach ratb :  
Declan Padruig Nan-Desii, ag Declan go  
brath.*

Thus translated by Dr. Dunkin.

Of humble mind, but fraught with ev'ry  
grace,

Great Ailbhe, the Patrick of Momonia's race;  
Declan

Declan the mitred honour of divines,  
The deathless Patrick of his Desie shines.

About this time the bishopric of Ardmore was established; there is a catalogue of the chieftains of the Desii in a manuscript in the Library of Trinity College; Dublin, intitled the descent of the Decyes of Munster, or the O'Pheolans; and it appears by several antient writings that from the year 448 to 1169, that part of Ireland was governed by different princes who were stiled Prince of the Desii, (the last of whom was Melaghlín O'Feolain, see Ware's English Annals, page 4.) Ireland in the days of Paganism (as we learn from Avienus an author of the fourth century, who took it from more antient authors) was called the Holy Island, and after Christianity was embraced in this kingdom, it was called the Island of Saints. No image of Jupiter, Mars, Venus, or any other Pagan deity was ever found in Ireland, but many rough unhewn pillars are to be met with in many parts of it.

According to the testimony of some of the antient Irish historians, Ollamh Fohlah, who was king of Ireland, A. M. 3236, was so great a favourer of learning, that he erected a fair palace at Tarah, called Mur-O-lomhan, *i. e.* the walls of the bards, as a college for the learned men of the kingdom to reside in at his own expence. It appears that



that there were formerly in Ireland several eminent schools or universities, to which the Gauls and Saxons, as well as the Irish and Britons resorted, as at Armagh, Clonard, Ross in Carbery, antiently called Ross-Ailithri, Beg-Eri, Clonsfert, Bangor, Rathene in Fercal and Lismore. (See Bede Eccles. Hist. lib. 3, cap. 7. lib. 4, cap. 26. Alcuin vita S. Willibrordi lib. 2, cap. 4. Eric of Auxerre, de Miraculis Germanis, lib. i. cap. ult. and the life of Sulgenus. See also Butler's Lives of the Saints, published by J. Morris, and sold by C. Talbot, in Parliament-street.) With respect to other antient seats of learning, as Cashel and Down, there is a hint of them given by a manuscript in Dublin College Library, in an epistle of Florence Carty, written to Donat earl of Thomond.

The established religion is the same in Ireland as in England, both in doctrine, discipline, worship, and ceremonies. Christianity, was first planted in this kingdom in the fourth century by some missionaries from Britain, as Usher shews; but the general conversion of the nation was reserved for St. Patrick. from the year 432 to 492, when from the great number of saints, martyrs, and confessors, some historians have called this island *Insula Sanctorum*. The present government of the protestant church as by law established, is under four archbishops, who have under them 18 suffragan bishops, whose sees are well endowed, viz.

ARCH-

A R C H B I S H O P S.

Armagh, Dr. Richard Robinson, who is primate of all Ireland.

Dublin, Dr. Robert Fowler, primate of Ireland.

Cashel, Dr. Charles Agar, primate of Munster.

Tuam, Dr. Jemmet Browne, primate of Connaught, and bishop of Ardagh.

B I S H O P S.

Clogher, Dr. John Garnet.

Clonfert and Kilmacduagh, Dr. Walter Cope.

Cloyne, 

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Corke and Ross, Dr. Isaac Mann.

Derry, Rt. Hon. and Rev. Earl of Bristol.

Down and Connor, Dr. James Trail.

Dromore, Dr. James Hawkins.

Elphin, Dr. Charles Dodgson, F. R. S.

Kildare, Dr. Charles Jackson.

Kilmore, Dr. Geo. Lewis Jones.

Killaloe & Kilfenora, Dr. Charles Chinnery.

Killalla and Achonry, Dr. Samuel Hutchinson.

Leighlin & Ferns, hon. Dr. J. Deane Bourke.

Limerick, Ardfernt and Aghadoe, Dr. Wm. Gore.

Meath, Hon. Dr. Henry Maxwell.

Offory, Dr. John Hotham.

Raphoe, Dr. John Ofwald.

Waterford & Lismore, Dr. Wm. Newcome.

L A N-

# L A N G U A G E.

The language of the Irish is fundamentally the same with the antient British and Welsh, with a dialect of the Celtic, and differ principally by provincial alterations from them from time to time, by which they have been more or less refined or polished. Yet the Scotch highlanders opposite the Irish coasts and the native Irish in their conversations are perfectly intelligible to each other. The present Irish language even at this time is allowed to be peculiarly sublime, expressive, and beautiful. Some attempts have been made lately to induce the learned to regain this almost lost but comprehensive language, for the facilitating of which, an essay on its antiquity, &c. and a grammar, by Major Vallancy, have been published. As a specimen of the Irish language is subjoined the Lord's prayer.

The Lord's Prayer in the Irish language.

Ar Nathair ata ar Neamh : Naomhtar hainm. Tigeadh do Ríoghachd : Deantar do thoil aran talamh, mar do nítear ar neamh. Ar naran lao tham hail tabhair dhuinn a niu. Agus maith dhuinn dhífiaca, mar mhaitmidne dar hfeitheamhnaibh fein. Agus ne léig Siun accathuhadh, achd Sáor inn ó olc. Oir is leachd féin an Ríoghachd, agus an cumhachd, agus an ghloir go síorruighe, Amen.

Irish



Irish Letter.

Name.

b, b,  
 l, l,  
 n, n,  
 f, p,  
 s, r,  
 d, b,  
 t, t,  
 c, c,  
 m, m,  
 s, s,  
 p, p,  
 r, r,  
 a, a,  
 o, o,  
 u, u,  
 e, e,  
 i, i,

Beith  
 Luis,  
 Nuin,  
 Fearan,  
 Suil,  
 Duir,  
 Timne,  
 Colt,  
 Muim,  
 Gort,  
 Poth,  
 Ruis,  
 Ailim,  
 On,  
 Ux,  
 Eadha,  
 Jodha:

Dr. Stukely in his work of Abury says, that Dr. Pocock, who some time since published his travels into Egypt, made mention that when he was in Ireland he observed a wonderful conformity between the antient Irish and the antient Egyptians in a great many instances; respecting their manners, &c.

*Exemplo patrum commotus amore legendi  
 Ivit ad Hibernos, soppia mirabili claros.*

Nur-



74 STATE OF LEARNING IN

1014 Melsechlin II. again king.

1043 Dermot III. Mac-Melnambo.

1073 Tirdelvach O'Brien.

1086 Moriortach O'Brien, Mac-Tirdelvach.

1120 Tirdelvach O'Connor.

1157 Moriortach O'Neill, commonly called Maurice Mac-Loughlin.

1166 Roderick O'Connor, in whose reign Ireland was subjected to the English.

1171 Henry II. king of England and his successors kings of England.

STATE OF LEARNING.

The knowledge of the Roman literature was introduced among the people of Ireland, by that religious missionary St. Patrick, who arrived there in the year of Christ 432, before which period the history of this kingdom being enlightened but with little learning, and consequently their antient accounts of this nation, being drawn from the traditional sonnets of the bards as before mentioned, cannot be firmly relied on. From the time therefore of St. Patrick's arrival to the submission made by the Irish potentates to king Henry II. containing a space of 740 years, the Irish made very considerable progress in learning. St. Patrick taught the people the Latin alphabet, and enabled his new converts to attain great knowledge in history, inasmuch that the ages following him to the confusions and devastations introduced by the



the Danes in the ninth century, were considered as the ages of light and learning, and many flocked to Ireland, both from among the Saxons and Gauls for the sake of study, as the venerable Bede in his Hist. Ecclesi. lib. 3, cap. 7. and Cæsar in his Comment. lib. 6. inform us. Nor is there any reason to wonder that Ireland should in those ages abound with persons of piety and abilities, when learning was not much attended to in other parts of Christendom; since the wisdom of Providence sows the seeds of religion and learning, now in one nation and then in another, as in so many beds, to the end that by every transplantation a new growth may shoot up and flourish, to his glory and the good of mankind. It is very probable that on account of its knowledge in druidic theology, that this island obtained its name of Ierne or Sacred Isle from the antient Grecians; for Festus the celebrated poet alludes to this in the following lines,

*Ass hinc duobus in sacra si insulam  
Dixere prisca, solibus cursus rati est;  
Hæc inter undas multam respitem jacit.  
Eamque late gens Hibernorum colit;  
Propinqua rursus insula Albionum patet.*

But whatever was the state of learning in Ireland in those times; it is not to be controverted but that daily attempts were made to establish seminaries in many parts of the kingdom, for the education of youth. It appears that in 1320, Alexander de Bicknor

archbishop of Dublin, procured a bull from Pope John XXII. for the foundation of an university for scholars in Dublin, and appointed a set of statutes to be observed by that university which was erected in St. Patrick's church; in which a divinity lecture was instituted by king Edward III. and by a record in Birmingham Tower it appears, that monarch gave further countenance to it by granting to the scholars his letters of protection upon all occasions. In 1358 there were several lectures, in divinity, the civil and canon law, and other clerical sciences, but for want of a sufficient fund to maintain the students, the university by degrees dwindled to nothing. In 1568 Sir Henry Sidney, then lord deputy of Ireland, solicited Queen Elizabeth to consider of re-establishing that University, and in 1585, Sir John Perrot (lord deputy) applied to the lord treasurer of England to have an university held in the cathedral of Christ Church, but this was opposed by the archbishop of Dublin, yet his grace was soon after extremely zealous in promoting the foundation of the present university, for the lord mayor and citizens of Dublin having a grant from king Henry VIII. of the Augustinian Monastery of All Saints, lying in the east suburbs of that city, which archbishop Loftus judging to be a convenient situation for a College, applied to them for a College to be built there; to which they agreeing,

agreeing, Queen Elizabeth was petitioned to grant a charter, which was granted, and in 1591 letters patent passed in due form, and that it should be called, *Collegium Sanctæ et Individuæ Trinitatis juxta Dublin a Serenissima Regina Elizabetha fundatum.*

The College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity near Dublin, founded by the most serene Queen Elizabeth.

This University is an elegant modern building of Portland stone. The West front extends 296 feet, the building is 64 feet high, without reckoning the balustrades on the South and North side. The pavilions and front door case, project from the main body, the cornice is supported by four Corinthian pillars and two pilasters of the same order, as are also the four pilasters of Doric order. There are four stories in the front. From this front range two wings running east and west 160 feet, where joining with other buildings parallel with the front, they form a square of 200 feet by 140. East of this square is the old hall and chapel, which running eastward 220 feet, form with other ranges of buildings a quadrangle of 100 feet square to the south, and an irregular square to the north, of much larger extent, containing most commodious apartments. After passing the first square we come into another still more spacious, consisting of 250 feet by 136, round which are four ranges of building nearly equal.



equal. On the east side is a passage into the Park, on the south side is the Library, which is well furnished with the works of the most eminent authors in all languages; and adorned with marble busts of men eminent in the literary world. In the large Park is the Printing Office and Anatomy House.

In 1551 the liturgy in the English language was first printed in Dublin, and it is supposed this is the first book that ever was printed in Ireland. The bible was also printed in 1559, and 7000 were sold in two years. Irish characters for printing, were brought into Ireland in 1571, by Nicholas Wallis, chancellor of St. Patrick's. There are near 170 free schools erected in different parts of the kingdom, both by public and private munificence, wherein near 2200 children have been educated; and about 50 English protestant working schools, erected by directions of the Incorporated Society for promoting English protestant working schools, where the poor natives of Ireland are instructed in the principles of christianity, and are intured to industry and labour. His late majesty contributed one thousand pounds in 1733 to this society, which was incorporated by charter, and a thousand pounds per annum granted. The parliament of Ireland for the same purpose of supporting these schools, appropriated the fund arising from the hawkers and pedlars act,

act, estimated at 3000*l.* per annum; and there are many benefactions given from private persons. At present there are about twelve hundred children provided for, and when of proper age are apprenticed to protestant masters: after their apprenticeships are expired, a portion of 5*l.* is given to him or her, who marries a protestant, with the approbation of a committee of fifteen of the society. A charter nursery is also in Dublin, where children sent up from the country are clothed and educated, from whence they are transplanted to country schools as occasion offers. The following is a list of the protestant charter schools.

When opened.	Places.	Counties.	Numb. of Children.
1734. *	Castledermot	Kildare	40
1735.	Ballynahinch	Down	30
	Shannongrove	Limerick	100
1736.	Castlecaulfield	Tytone	40
1737. *	Cregane	Armagh	30
	Ballycassle	Antrim	25
	Temple's-town	Wicklow	40
1738.	Killogh	Down	40
	Kilmallock	Limerick	20
†	Dundalk	Lowth	40
	Stradbally	Queen's co.	40
†	Kilfinane	Limerick	20
	Ballinrobe	Mayo	40
1740. *	Newtown Eyre	Galway	40
	Rockcorry	Monaghan	40
	Ray	Donegal	30
		E 4	1741.

1741.	New Rofs	Wexford	40
1743.	Ballyket	Clare	40
1744.	† Santry	Dublin	60
	* Waterford	Waterford	40
1745.	* Kilkenny	Kilkenny	40
	Ardbraccan	Meath	40
1748.	Charleville	Cork	30
	Strangford	Down	40
	Castlecarbery	Kildare	40
	Clonmell	Tipperary	40
	Trim	Meath	50
	Arklow	Wicklow	40
1749.	* Kingfale	Cork	20
	Castlemartyr	Cork	40
	* Clantarf Strand	Dublin	100
	Loughrea	Galway	60
	* Maynooth	Kildare	40
1751.	Cashel	Tipperary	60
	Dunmanway	Cork	60
	* Newport	Tipperary	40
1752.	Ballickelly	Lond. Derry	40
	* Innishannon	Cork	40
1753.	Franckfort	King's county	40
	Longford	Longford	80
1755.	Galway	Galway	40
	Monivae	Galway	40
	Sligo	Sligo	80
1758.	Farra	Westmeath	40
	* Armagh	Armagh	40
1760.	† Inniscarra	Cork	30
	Athlone	Roscomon	40
	Roscomon	Roscomon	40
1763.	Castleisland	Kerry	30
			1768.



1768. + Tarbert Kerry 30  
 \* Newmarket Cl O Clare 24

*This marked \*, all boys. added to list of 17  
 And thus + all girls. Total 2149*

Families of the Roman Catholic religion, are in this respect, under some disadvantage with regard to the education of their children, for they will not educate their youth in our universities, neither in this kingdom nor in England, because of the protestant religion therein professed; but chuse rather, not being tolerated to have public schools in their profession, to educate their children under private professors, or else send them abroad into France or Spain for their improvement. Neither is a priest now among them of any repute, if he has not received a good education and spent some years abroad: and it is with the greatest truth I aver that the clergy of the Roman Catholic persuasion are of the most exalted character, and by no means deserve the illiberal accounts which have been given of them by ignorant writers. And it is but justice to add, that their public discourses, their uniform peaceable behaviour and their attachment to his majesty's person and government, evinces their gratitude for the late repeal of many penal laws against them in Ireland.

## PRODUCE

The soil of Ireland being in most places abundantly fruitful and fit to be employed to great advantage either under tillage, pasture or Meadow; as may be observed by every traveller, and is universally acknowledged by the natives; from whence it necessarily follows, as a proof of the natural fertility of the Irish soil, that as considerable quantities of land are not made use of in tillage, the breed of *black cattle* and *sheep* must be infinite, which hitherto, indeed was the greatest natural wealth of the inhabitants, and at present supply no inconsiderable articles in their exports. But when it is considered the number of black cattle which is reared here, and the amazing export of them from the different ports of Ireland, and from Cork particularly, to supply the shipping from Great Britain bound to America during the present war, as well as to Jamaica, Barbadoes, and all the Caribbee islands, not to mention the prodigious quantities sent to France and Spain, the wonder will cease at the little tillage in this kingdom which thereby often obliges the Irish to purchase corn from foreign markets; this is a consideration well worthy the attention of the legislature, and of the estates gentlemen of this kingdom. For though there are great encouragements given for the raising of hemp and flax, especially as we cannot

cannot now get flax from America, yet there are vast tracts of land which will never be appropriated to that purpose, and therefore will be continued under black cattle and sheep, unless the minds of the people were turned from thence to some more beneficial branch; and possibly an encouragement given by parliament for premiums upon raising the greatest quantity and exportation of corn, might answer that end.

It must be confessed that one great obstacle to the prosperity and improvement of this kingdom is, the extreme poverty, and oppression of the common people by the subordinate landlords; the produce of the kingdom, being either in corn or cattle not above two-thirds of what by good cultivation it might yield. This kingdom also suffers greatly by remittances to the absees both in England and abroad, for there are several regiments of Irish in the service of France and Spain, besides many officers of this nation in the armies of different powers of Europe.

In the well-till'd parts of Ireland it is observable that few countries produce larger or heavier grain, tho' *Cambricks* speaking of corn, says, "That the corn in Ireland promises much hopes in the blade, more in the straw, but less in the grain; for that the grains of wheat are shrivelled and small, and are difficult to be cleansed by the help of any van." But from many counties



counties I have seen the growth in general is as good as in Herefordshire in England, more especially so in the counties of Louth and Meath; in the latter county, at Slane, is a mill which performs the bolting and dressing the different kinds of flour, established by Mess. Burton, Balfour, and Jebb, which tho' at present not brought to that degree of perfection they intend, has been of infinite advantage to Dublin, Drogheda and its vicinity.

With regard to pasture, Ireland produces great quantities of meadow ground, which is of considerable service to the inhabitants, by supplying them with great plenty of hay for their black cattle, sheep, and horses, in winter; and the bogs when reclaimed make excellent meadow land. The Irish wool is excellent, but the prohibition of exporting to any other nation but England has, in the opinion of many intelligent persons, been of detriment to both kingdoms, because it encouraged the inhabitants to smuggle it into France and Spain, from the large extended coasts and numerous bays and creeks in Ireland. The remedy to prevent this, is the rescinding the laws restricting the exportations of Ireland. This in a great measure is done by the laws which have passed in England the last session, and which will be of infinite service, as will be explained.

With regard to the roads of Ireland they are in general tolerably good for riding, running

running sometimes ten or fifteen miles in a strait line; but with respect to carriages they are not so good as those of England. Turnpikes are established on most of the principal roads, and the inns are tolerable.

By a late computation the protestants are about one fifth part of the inhabitants; these with the English and Scotch are generally embarked in trade and manufactures, and the Roman Catholics are mostly employed in tillage, &c. The several orders and degrees of the nobility and people are much the same here as in England, and the laws as nearly the same both in effect and execution. Considerable quantities of cyder are annually made in this kingdom, particularly in the province of Munster, which has of late years been brought to great perfection; and besides enough for our own consumption, some hundred hogheads are yearly sent to the different parts of Ireland; whereby considerable sums of money are kept here, which used to be sent abroad for foreign cyder.

There are in many parts of Ireland to be met with quantities of potters clay, pipe clay, red and yellow ochre, free-stone, grinding stones, rag-stone, marle, rotten lime-stone, marble, limestone for building, (of which there is a great deal in the co. Louth, &c.) slate, ores, lead, copper, coals, iron ore, besides an infinite number of other metals, mines, and minerals, so that it evidently

ly appears that many arts might be set up in this kingdom, with equal advantage to the artists and undertakers, such as glass works, paper mills, the making of lamp-black, the planting of liquerice, madder, saffron, &c. Besides there are such other useful clays, earths, and fossils, that are of great advantage to the potter, pipemaker, druggist, painter, &c. Several artists in the glass manufactory would meet with considerable encouragement in consequence of the late grant of a free trade, whereby glass is permitted to be exported.

In the manufacture of paper also very considerable improvements might be made, more especially as liberty is given for the exportation of books.

The various branches of mechanisim, so successfully carried on at Birmingham and Sheffield, would meet with the greatest encouragement here, which has occasioned many ingenious artists already to set up in their respective businesses here.

The great quantities of pipe clay found in Clonmell and other parts of Ireland have induced many of the manufacturers of Staffordshire to set up in Dublin the manufactures of earthen ware, which no doubt will meet with every encouragement from the inhabitants of Ireland.

The bricks manufactured in Ireland are generally bad, and are far inferior to the English, which are redder, more compact and



and durable. The brick clay and potters clay having frequently a mixture of calcareous earth, or lime wash, it, after burning slackens on being wetted and spoils them, besides their being wrought up too hastily and not suffered to lie long enough to grow close, which they would do if properly kept.

Several veins of coals have been discovered in the county of Dublin, and in the county of Tyrone on the estate of the earl of Wandesford. Here have been dug large quantities thereof, which are experienced to be of a very good kind.

Metals, mines, and minerals being in great plenty here, it may not be uninteresting to add that for the more easy discovering of METALS, the following remarks are subjoined. Lead, copper, iron, &c. have their generation in veins, running through the great bodies of mountains, which are the principal receptacles of the stamina of the minerals and of their heat and humidity. Veins that run east and west are by all esteemed the richest. Sometimes these veins are discovered by art; when the smell is sulphureous, it indicates copper, iron and other bastard or semi-metals; whereas all white metals, as silver, tin, lead, &c. have no smell. Sometimes the taste of the earth, discovers minerals; especially if it be infused in clear water and boiled once or twice on the fire. When the metallic stones are found at the bottom of a mountain, they may

may be traced up to the place from whence they were broken off, where one may dig or cross cut for a vein. Also when springs of water break out which discover the earth or stones of a cankerous colour, these are among the many circumstances indicating that veins of metal are near. In the county of Sligo, attempts have been made to discover veins of coals in mountain heaths; the usual covers of coals on the skirts of mountains, are beds of black chivers, yellowish free stones, lime stones and sometimes different layers of white and red free-stone. The best methods to be used for discovering coal, are: to consult the springs if any be near, to see if they can find any coal water, *i. e.* acid water having a car or yellowish sediment; above ground to look for a smut, *i. e.* a friable black earth; when either of these is met with, they indicate great circumstances of coal being contiguous. For the finding of the coal it is expedient either to bore or to sink a pit, the first is the best way of the two if the coal lies shallow, but if the coal lies deep it is as expensive as sinking a pit, especially as the drawing of the rods of augur would leave the searchers under great uncertainty in respect of the course of the coal, the draining it, its goodness and thickness; whereas by sinking a pit these inconveniences are removed, only the charge is apparent. A roof of loose rotten stone is a certain index  
of

of loose rotten coal, as a firm roof is on the contrary of a good one. All seams of coal have their proper or peculiar classes or covers belonging to them, which, without those marks, it would be in vain to make search for them; although iron ore is often found near coal, yet on the contrary, lead is seldom found contiguous to it. A grey free-stone commonly lies next to the coal, which is spangled with sulphur, and which changing into a bituminous plate, is the roof and support of most collieries. Seams of coal lie commonly on the sea-side of mountains. In some parts of England the several strata are, a white soapy earth, which the miners call coal metal, and is a good sign; under this comes a bed of free-stone of a grey colour, which changing into a black bituminous slate, is the cover of the coal, and these are the coal covers of Cumberland.

The principal and cross roads of Ireland, as they lead from Dublin to the several towns. Corrected from an authentic survey in 1780. The stone or measured miles are marked s. farther side from Dublin f. f. nearest side to Dublin n. f. The cross roads\*. A post town ||. To avoid repetitions, there are easy references to the letters A. B. C. &c. Read thus, from Dublin to Swords 6, Swords to Balrothery 8, and to Drogheda 9, making together 23.

*From*



## A

*From Dublin to Carrickfergus, 87 miles.*

Dublin to Swords	-	f 6	6
Balrothery	-	f 8	14
Drogheda	-	f f 9	23
Dunleer	-	f 6	29
Castlebellingham	-	4	33
Lurganreen	-	3	36
Dundalk	-	f 4	40
Flurry-bridge	-	5	45
Newry	-	f 4	49
Loughbrickland	-	8	57
Dromore	-	f 8	65
Hillsborough	-	4	69
Lisburn	-	3	72
Belfast	-	7	79
Carrickfergus	-	8	87
<i>Atby, 31.</i>			
Kilcullen in D.	-	20	
Athy	-	f 11	31
<i>Ballinrobe, 108.</i>			
Fertagare in G.	-	f	96
Kilmain	-	7	103
Ballinrobe	-	5	108
<i>Ballyshannon, 97.</i>			
Enniskillen in E.	-		77
Churchill	-	8	85
Beleek	-	9	94
Ballyshannon	-	3	97
<i>Ballycastle, 116.</i>			
Lisburn in A.	-		72
Glanevy	-	7	79
Antrim	-	6	85
	-		Kells

I R E L A N D.		91
Kells	-	5 90
Ballymena	-	3 93
Ratharkan	-	7 100
Ballinmoney	-	6 106
Ballycastle	-	10 116
* Another Way, 107.		
Ballymena, as before	-	93
Clough	-	2 95
Ballycastle	-	12 107
B		
Ballyconnel, 60.		
Killesandra in I	-	52
Ballyconnell	-	8 60
Bantry, 156.		
Cork in D	-	121
Bandon	-	11 132
Dunmanway	-	12 144
Bantry	-	12 156
* Bellagby, 94.		
Magherafelt in H	-	88
Dawson-bridge	-	2 90
Bellaghy	-	4 94
Belturbet, 59.		
Butler's-bridge E	-	55
Belturbet	-	4 59
Carrickmacross, 41.		
Drogheda in A	-	f 23
Ardee	-	8 31
Carrickmacross	-	10 41
Charleville, 101.		
Limerick in G	-	86
Bruff	-	9 95
Kilmallock	-	3 98
	-	11 Char-

Charleville	-	-	3	101
	<i>Clogher, 75.</i>			
Dunleer in A	-	-	f	29
Braganstown	-	-	4	33
Lowth	-	-	5	38
Peterborough	-	-	5	43
Castleblayney	-	-	8	51
Castleshane	-	-	10	61
Skernageerach	-	-	7	68
Clogher	-	-	7	75
	<i>Colebill, 49.</i>			
Kinnegad in F	-	-	f	29
Mullingar	-	-	n f	8 37
Racondra	-	-	6	43
Colehill	-	-	6	49
	<i>Clones, 61.</i>			
Cavan in E	-	-	-	52
Clones	-	-	9	61
	C			
	<i>Colerain, 102.</i>			
Loughbrickland in A	-	-	57	
Banbridge	-	-	2	59
Magherelin	-	-	6	65
Glanevy	-	-	7	72
Antrim	-	-	6	78
Randalstown	-	-	3	81
Ahoghil	-	-	5	86
Ra Sharkan	-	-	5	91
Colerain	-	-	11	102
	<i>Another Way.</i>			
Armagh in H	-	-	63	
Stewartstown	-	-	12	75
Moneymore	-	-	5	80
Machera	-	-	8	88



# IRELAND.

Garvagh - - - 93  
Colerain - - - 7 95

## Cootehill, 47.

Castleknoch - - - f f 3  
Clonee - - - f f 3 6  
Dunshaglin - - - f f 7 13  
Navan - - - f 9 22  
Cabraghcastle - - - 13 35  
Shireock - - - 5 40  
Cootehill - - - 7 47

## Another Way, 44.

Navan before - - - f 22  
Donoughpatrick - - - 3 25  
Fyanstown-bridge - - - 2 27  
Garlandstown-bridge - - - 2 29  
Moynalty - - - 2 31  
Moybolg Church - - - 4 35  
Bailllyborough - - - 2 37  
Coronery - - - 4 41  
Cootehill - - - 3 44

## D

## Cork, 122.

Racool - - - f 7  
Naas - - - n f 7 14  
Killcullen - - - f 6 20  
Ballitore - - - 7 27  
Timolin - - - f f 2 29  
Castledermot - - - f f 4 33  
Carlow - - - f 5 38  
Leighlinbridge - - - f 6 44  
Royal Oak - - - f f 2 46  
Kilkenny - - - f 10 56  
Calan - - - f 7 63

Nine-

# 94 ROADS OF

Ninemilehouse	-	f 6 69
Twomile-bridge	-	f 9 78
Clonmel	-	f 2 80
Clogheen	-	f 11 91
Ballypooreen	-	f 4 95
Kilworth	-	8 103
Fermoy	-	f 3 106
Rathcormuck	-	3d 109
Cork	-	12 122

## Another Way, 113.

Royal Oak before	-	46
Gowran	-	4 50
Bennet's-bridge	-	3 53
Koolaghmore	-	7 60
Kilcash	-	8 68
Clonmel	-	6 74
Caperquin	-	14 88
Lismore	-	2 90
Castlelyons	-	10 100
Cork	-	13 113

## Another Way.

Kilcullen before	-	f 3 20
Athy	-	f 11 31
Stradbally	-	f 5 36
Timohoe	-	f 4 40
Ballinakill	-	f 7 47
Durrow	-	f 3 50
Beggar's-Inn	-	f 6 56
Hurlingford	-	f 4 60
Casthel	-	f 14 74
Caher	-	f 8 82
Clogheen	-	

# IRELAND.

95

Clogheen - - - 18 90

Ballypooreen - - - 14 94

The rest before.

*A good carriage road.*

Monasterevan G - - - 28

Ballyroan - - - 14 42

Durrow - - - 18 50

The rest before.

E

Dingle, 142.

Limerick in G - - - 86

Adare - - - 6 92

Rathkeal - - - 6 98

Newcastle - - - 5 103

Abbyfeal - - - 7 110

Isle of Kerry - - - 7 117

Tralee - - - 7 124

Dingle - - - 18 142

*Another Way, 143.*

Royal Oak in D - - - 46

Gowran - - - 4 50

Benner's-bridge - - - 3 53

Callen - - - 10 63

Killenaule - - - 11 74

Castel - - - 1 75

Tipperary - - - 7 82

Emly - - - 11 93

Ballingarry - - - 15 108

Newcastle - - - 6 114

Abbyfeale - - - 8 122

Isle of Kerry - - - 8 130

Castlemain - - - 8 138

Dingle - - - 5 143

*Another.*



*Another Way, 143.*

Blesington	-	f	12
Ballymore-Eustace	-	f	4 16
Dunlavin	-	f	4 20
Timolin	-	4	24
Bennet's-bridge	-	29	53
The rest before:			

*Donoghadee, 91.*

Belfast in A	-	79
Newtownards	-	7 86
Donaghadee	-	5 91

*Elphin, 68.*

Laneborough in I	-	57
Strokestown	-	7 64
Elphin	-	4 68

*Ennis, 106.*

Limerick in G	-	86
Sixmilebridge	-	7 93
Ennis	-	13 106

*Enniscorthy, 48.*

Ballimore in E	-	f	16
Baltinglas	-	9	25
Tullow	-	7	32
Clonegal	-	7	39
Scarawelsh	-	7	46
Enniscorthy	-	27	48

*Another Way, 51.*

Gorey in K	-	-	41	-
Clough	-	-	43	-
Camolin	-	-	45	-
Ferns	-	-	47	-
Scarawelsh	-	-	49	-
Enniscorthy	-	-	51	-
				<i>Ennis-</i>

# IRELAND.

97

## Enniskillen 71:

Cootehill in C	-	47
Clownish	-	6 53
Donough	-	6 59
Maguire's-bridge	-	4 63
Enniskillen	-	8 71

## Another Way, 77.

Navan in C	-	f	22
Kell (Meath)	-	8	30
Virginia	-	9	39
Cavan	-	13	52
Butler's-bridge	-	3	55
Crofs-roads	-	3	58
Newtownbutler	-	5	63
Donough	-	2	65
Lisneskea	-	2	67
Maguire's-bridge	-	2	69
Lismalla	-	4	73
Enniskillen	-	4	77

F

## Gort, 90.

Athlone in F	-	58
Ballinafloe	-	10 68
Aghrim	-	3 71
Loughrea	-	11 82
Gort	-	8 90

## Galway, 92.

Leixlip	-	f	7
Maynooth	-	f 3	10
Kilcock	-	f 3	13
Clooncurry	-	f 5	18
Johnston	-	f f 2	20
Castlecarbery	-	f 5	25
	F		Edenderry

## ROADS OF

Edenderry	-	-	f 3	28
Philipstown	-	-	f 10	28
Tullamore	-	-	5	43
Balliboy	-	-	7	50
Banagher	-	-	10	60
Eyre-court	-	-	4	64
Loughrea	-	-	13	77
Galway	-	-	15	92

*Another Way, 92.*

Tullamore before	-	-	43
Frankford	-	11	52
Banagher	-	8	60
Loughrea	-	17	77
Galway	-	15	92

*Another Way, 99.*

Clooncurrey before	-	f 1	18
Blackwater	-	f 3	21
Clonard	-	f 4	25
Kinnegad	-	f 4	29
Beggar's-bridge	-	f 7	36
Terril's-pais	-	f 3	39
Kilbeggan	-	f 4	43
Moatagrenoge	-	n f 8	51
Athlone	-	n f 7	58
Ballinasloe	-	f 11	69
Kilconnel	-	f 7	76
Athenry	-	f 13	89
Galway	-	10	99

*Another Way, 91.*

Athlone before	-	f	58
Bride's-well	-	5	63
Ballyforan	-		



# I R O E L A N D:

Ballyforan - - - 5 68  
 Castleblakeney - - - 6 74  
 Killielogher - - - 5 79  
 Galway - - - 12 91

## Another Way, 91.

Ballyforan before - - - 68  
 Abby - - - 10 78  
 Claregalway - - - 8 86  
 Galway - - - 5 91

## Another Way, 92.

Terril's-pais in F - - - 39  
 Doughlin - - - 6 45  
 Athlone - - - 11 56

The rest before:

## Another Way, 93.

Kinnegad before - - - f 29  
 Mullingar - - - n-f 8 37  
 Ballimore - - - 10 47  
 Athlone - - - 10 57

The rest before.

## Granard, 44.

Loghcrew in L - - - 34  
 Finae - - - 7 41  
 Granard - - - 3 44

## Glenarm, 103.

Ballymena in A - - - 93  
 Broughshane - - - 2 95  
 Glenarm - - - 8 103

G

## Innistioge, 61.

Thomastown in K - - - 56  
 Innistioge - - - 5 61

F 2

Killala,

*Killala, 133.*

Athlone in F	-	58
Bellaforan	-	f 12 70
Moylogh	-	f 11 81
Tuam	-	f 10 91
Fertagere	-	f 5 96
Holymount	-	6 102
Newbrook	-	3 105
Cloghanlucas	-	3 108
Belcarra	-	2 110
Castlebar	-	4 114
Foxford	-	8 122
Belleek	-	6 128
Killala	-	5 133

*Killarney, 124.*

Isle of Kerry in E	-	117
Killarney	-	7 124

*Killiegh, 39.*

Monasterevan	-	f 28
Portarlinton	-	3 31
Killiegh	-	8 39

*Kingsale, 135.*

Cork in D	-	121
Kingsale	-	14 135

*Letterkenny, 116.*

Strabane in H	-	104
Carnagilla	-	7 111
Letterkenny	-	5 116

*Limerick, 86.*

Naas in D	-	f 14
Newbridge	-	f 5 19
Kildare	-	f f 5 24
Monasterevan	-	f 4 28
Maryborough		

# I R E L A N D.

101

Maryborough	-	-	f 11	39
Mountrath	-	-	f f 6	45
Castletown	-	-	f 2	47
Borros	-	-	f 5	52
Roscrea	-	-	f f 6	58
Dunkerrin	-	-	f 4	62
Toomavara	-	-	n f 6	68
Silvermines	-	-	6	74
Newport (Tip.)	-	-	6	80
Limerick	-	-	6	86

## *Another Way, 88.*

Silvermines before	-	-	-	74
O'Brien's-bridge	-	-	8	82
Limerick	-	-	6	88

## *Another Way, 87.*

Toomavarah before	-	-	-	68
Nenagh	-	-	4	72
Shallee Orchard	-	-	5	77
Limerick	-	-	10	87

## H

## *Lurgan, 65.*

Banbridge C	-	-	-	59
Waringstown	-	-	4	63
Lurgan	-	-	2	65

## *Londonderry, 114.*

Dundalk in A	-	-	-	40
Johnston's Fews	-	-	10	50
Blackbank	-	-	6	56
Armagh	-	-	7	63
Charlemount	-	-	6	69
Dungannon	-	-	5	74
Sixmilecross	-	-	12	86
Omagh	-	-	6	92
	F 3			Newtown-



Newtownstewart	-	6	98
Strabane	-	6	104
Londonderry	-	10	114
<i>Another Way, 114.</i>			
Money more in C	-		80
Machera	-	8	88
Dungiven	-	8	96
Londonderry	-	18	114
<i>Another Way, 114.</i>			
Skernageerach in B	-		68
Aughnacloy	-	4	72
Balligawley	-	3	75
Omagh	-	17	92
Strabane	-	12	104
Londonderry	-	10	114
<i>Magherafelt, 88.</i>			
Dungannon before	-	10	74
Money more	-	10	84
Magherafelt	-	4	88
<i>Mallow, 113.</i>			
Ballypooreen in D	-		95
Mitchelstown	-	5	100
Doneraile	-	8	108
Mallow	-	5	113
<i>A other Way, 113.</i>			
Clonmell in D	-	f	80
Ardfennan	-		
Clogheen	-	7	87
Ballypooreen	-	f	4
The rest before	-	4	95
<i>Millstreet, 145.</i>			
	-	18	113
Bandon in B	-		132
Millstreet	-	13	145
	-		<i>Moirs,</i>

# IR ELAON D. 103

Lurgan in H	-	65
Moira	-	4 69
	Monagban, 56.	
Cootehill in C	-	44
Rockcorry	-	48
Monaghan	-	8 56
	Nenagh, 69.	
Balliboy	-	50
Birr	-	7 57
Ballingarry	-	4 61
Burrafakane	-	3 64
Nenagh	-	5 69
	Newport, 122.	
Castlebar in G	-	114
Newport (Mayo)	-	8 122

	Newtownlimavady, 103.	
Money more in C	-	80
Machera	-	8 88
Dungiven	-	9 97
Newtownlimavady	-	6 103
	Oldcastle, 36.	
Clonee in C	-	6
Blackbull	-	8
Tullaghmedan	-	2 15
Trim	-	7 20
Athboy	-	5 25
Killua	-	3 28
Loughcrew	-	6 34
Oldcastle	-	2 36
	Portaferry, 101.	
Dromore in A	-	65
	F 4	Bally-

# 104 ROADS OH

|| Ballynahinch - - 8 73  
 || Newtownards - - 13 86  
 || Portaferry - - 15 101

## Raploe, 109.

Strabane in H - - 104  
 || Raphoe - - 5 109

## Roscommon, 63.

Mullingar in F - f 37  
 Racondra - - 5 42  
 Moyvore - - 3 45  
 || Ballymahon - - 3 48  
 Lanesborough - 9 57  
 || Roscommon - - 6 63

## Ros, 71.

Wexford in K - - 57  
 || Ros - - 14 71

## Sligo, 90.

Clonard in F - f 25  
 Killukin - - 5 30  
 High Park - - 5 35  
 Bumbruffna - - 4 39  
 Edgeworthstown - 6 45  
 || Longford - - 5 50  
 Newtownforbes - 2 52  
 Drumad - - 5 57  
 Drumafnave - - 4 61  
 James's-town - - 1 62  
 || Carrick on Shannon - 3 65  
 || Boyle - - 7 72  
 Ballinafad - - 3 75  
 Castleboylden - - 3 78  
 Tubbercanavan - 5 83  
 Killooney - - 1 84  
 Ballife-



# I R E L A N D. 105

Ballifedere - - 2 86

|| Sligo - - 4 90

## *Another Way, 85.*

Navan in C - - f 22

Kells - - 7 29

Daly's-bridge - - 11 40

|| Killeshandra - - 12 52

Swadlinbar - - 10 62

Florence-court - - 3 65

Manorhamilton - - 10 75

Sligo - - 10 85

## K

## *Summerbill, 18.*

Kilcock in F - - f 13

|| Summerhill - - 5 18

## *Strangford, 78.*

Dundalk in A - - f 40

Newry - - f 9 49

|| Rathfriland - - 7 56

Castlewellan - - 7 63

Clough - - 4 67

|| Downpatrick - - 5 72

Strangford - - 6 78

## *Tanderagee, 59.*

Newry in A - - 49

|| Tanderagee - - 10 59

## *Tipperary, 83.*

Cashel in D - - 74

|| Tipperary - - 9 83

## *Tynan, 68.*

Armagh in H - - 63

|| Tynan - - 5 68

F 5

Water-

<i>Waterford, 71.</i>			
Gowran in D	-	-	50
Thomaſtown	-	-	6 56
Waterford	-	-	15 71
<i>Wexford, 57.</i>			
Bray	-	-	f 9
Kilcool	-	-	f 6 15
Newragh-bridge	-	-	6 21
Redcrofs	-	-	8 21
Arklow	-	-	5 34
Coolgreney	-	-	3 37
Gorey	-	-	4 41
Oulart	-	-	8 49
Caſtlebridge	-	-	6 55
Wexford	-	-	2 57
<i>Another Way, 57.</i>			
Gorey before	-	-	41
Clough	-	-	2 43
Ballimore	-	-	2 45
Ballioſley	-	-	1 46
Oulart	-	-	3 49
Wexford	-	-	8 57
<i>Another Way, 59.</i>			
Gorey before	-	-	41
Ballycanow	-	-	3 44
Wells	-	-	4 48
Caſtlebridge	-	-	9 57
Wexford-ferry	-	-	2 59
<i>Wicklow, 23.</i>			
Leighlinſtown	-	n f	6
Bray	-	-	f 3 9
Kilcoole	-	-	f 6 15
Wicklow	-	-	f 8 23
			<i>Another</i>

# I R E L A N D. 107

Bray	-	f	9
Newcastle	-	-	9 18
Wicklow	-	-	5 23

Gowran in D	-	-	50
Knoctbgher	-	-	59
Carricknesure	-	-	67
Kilmacthomas	-	-	75
Dungarvan	-	-	83
Youghal	-	-	93

## L

Bennet's-bridge in D	-	-	53
Ennisnag	-	-	55
Kells	-	-	56
Kilmaganery	-	-	58
Rapemills	-	-	60
Carricknesure	-	-	62
Dungarvan	-	-	83
Youghal	-	-	93

Clonmel in D	-	-	80
Caperquin	-	-	14 94
Tallow	-	-	5 99
Midleton	-	-	8 107
Castlemartyr	-	-	4 111
Youghal	-	-	6 117

Ennisnag before	-	-	55
Castlemortres	-	-	3 58
Rapemills (across the mountains)	-	-	2 60
Carriek-	-	-	

Carricknesure - - 2 62  
 The rest before - - 31 93  
*To Youghal III, and so on along the sea-coast  
 to Baltimore, 168.*

Wexford in K	-	-	57
Rofs	-	-	14 71
Waterford	-	-	10 81
Kilmaclomas	-	-	10 91
Dungarvan	-	-	9 100
Youghal	-	-	11 111
Middleton	-	-	9 120
Cork	-	-	10 130
Bandon	-	-	12 142
Timoleague	-	-	5 147
Roscarbery	-	-	9 156
Abbystown	-	-	8 164
Baltimore	-	-	4 168

The roads of Ireland have been of late years considerably improved, which has been attended with great advantage to Ireland, and has occasioned the improvement of our lands, and thereby a great increase to our trade and manufactures; and nothing has encouraged the improvements in Ireland so much, as the spirit that has been exerted of late through the kingdom, not only in making all our old roads good and commodious, but by cutting new ones through large districts where no roads were before, as appears by the above account of the bye and public roads thro' Ireland. These new roads have been a great acquisition to the public, of new countries and people, for thereby they are



are encouraged to cultivate their ground, and bring the produce of it to market. The taxes raised upon the people of Ireland, have (as I have been informed by a gentleman in a public station, who has had the opportunities, and made it his business to be truly informed) been rising for many years last past, and that now it exceeds the sum of 150,000*l.* yearly.

*Natural productions of the county of Dublin.*

There are in the county of Dublin great quantities of barberries, which are esteemed a good pickle and a sweetmeat.

On the mountains between Rathfarnham and Kilgobbin, are birch trees, the bark of which makes the fairest and best coloured leather for bookbinders, by tanning sheep skins dipt in an infusion of the same liquor, and also tans sail-cloth and makes it firm like leather. And ash trees are also very common in this county, the bark of which tans calf-skins. On the banks near Powerscourt is found a moss called corker, which dyes wool of a dull crimson colour.

Golden oziers, which are of a peculiar good quality, are in great numbers on the banks of the Liffey near Chapelizod, planted by William Conolly, Esq; these are of singular flexibility, and are not common in any other county.

Alder trees, which grow also in that county, the bark of which, with a little copperas, will dye woollens, linen, and cotton

ton, black. The common heath will dye woollens, if boiled in alum, of an orange colour. Ladies bed straw, the roots of which are used in common in dying red. Woad, a dye stuff of great importance in dying silk and wool of a fine blue, when used with indigo, and is also useful in dying black. Yellow water flower de luce, is also found in this county, and used in dying black.

The malt of Ireland is reckoned to be inferior to that of England, it being computed that two barrèls of English malt will yield as much ale (and better in quality) as three of the Irish, the grain here being not properly malted. The Dublin Society have encouraged an emulation to improve in this article.

Within these few years porter, ale, and table beer have been brèwed in Dublin, which have met with great encouragement, there having an act lately passed for establishing porter, ale and table beer breweries.

In most parts of Ireland are distilleries where brandy, geneva and whiskey are distilled: the latter of which articles is, on account of its being free from any adulteration and the produce of this kingdom, deservedly esteemed and drank at the tables of the public of every rank, principally with a view to give encouragement to every effort to encrease the prosperity of Ireland.

Shamrock (Hibernicæ). It is very nourishing,

rishing, and was eaten by the antient Irish, before potatoes were commonly known. It is at present eaten by cattle and sheep, but not by swine. On the 17th of March, the Shamrock is worn in honour of St. Patrick by all Irishmen.

Hazel crotties, used in dying woollen cloth, of a durable orange colour, is found in the county of Dublin; where liorehound, which gives a deep black colour to wool or silk, is also to be met with. As also cup moss, which will dye a purple. Burnet rose to dye muslin and silk of a peach colour.

Madder, which with alum gives a durable red to linen and cottons, is cultivated in the county of Dublin. Elder the juice of the berries dyes silk of a peach colour. Common wormwood dyes white woollen of a brown colour. Sheep's sorrel with copperas dyes an olive colour. Blackberry alder dyes yellow. Bark of barberry bush, a beautiful yellow.

### CURIOSITIES.

Among the many curiosities which abound in Ireland are the number of beautiful lakes and inlets of the sea, which produce great quantities of fish: they are for the most part interspersed with islands embellished with a great variety of shrubs and trees. The gylms, or deep narrow valleys among the mountains, whose sides are adorned with woods, and the bottoms watered

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tered with chrystal streams, the most remarkable of which is the justly celebrated Glyn of the Downes in the county of Wicklow, which for beauty exceeds the most florid description that can possibly be given of it, and is the admiration of strangers, who resort in great numbers to view it. There also are many wonderful cataraacts, falls or salmon leaps, as they are generally called, from the salmon which, in the season of the year for spawning, are continually leaping over them. The Giants Causeway, in the county of Antrim, is reckoned the most curious as well as the most surprising curiosity in Europe. A total exemption from serpents, or other venomous creatures, may with great propriety be reckoned a curiosity. The Irish wolf dogs, and falcons, are at present almost extinct. The celebrated cave of Dunmore, near Kilkenny, is also justly to be reckoned a great curiosity.

## NATURAL CURIOSITIES.

There are some amazing large stones, which are found in many parts of the county of Louth, particularly near Ballymascanadan, about two miles from Dundalk, where there is one of an enormous size incumbent upon three others which are called Cromlech; these are placed over the graves of some eminent men in former times; and it evidently appears to be put there, for no other



other purpose, because the three stones which sustain the monstrous one at the top, are so small that if in the least disturbed, it would crush every thing in its way. This large stone measured 12 feet one way and 4 the other. Rowland in his *Mona Antiqua* describes the name Cromlech, from the Hebrew, *Cæræm-lech* or *Cærem-luach*, a devoted stone. See *Joshua*, ch. viii. ver. 31. *Duet.* xvii. 7. and *Hosea* xii. 2.

About two miles from Ballymascandán, near the two Druids Groves, was another of these kind of monuments, which having the top stone removed, discovered the skeleton of a human figure, and part of a rod or insignia of the high office of the person here interred. And at Ballirichan, near the above, another place of interment was discovered. Throughout this county there are numerous monuments of antiquity, which would well deserve the attention of the learned to investigate: but the small size of this history will not permit me to explain them more fully. Near Dundalk is a very antient Well, called Lady's Well, where the Roman Catholics assemble on the 8th of September yearly, being their patron day.

## NATURAL HISTORY.

Of quadrupeds there are the following. The Dormouse, which derives its name from its

its sleeping in holes of the earth, the back of which is a patered, and the belly white. Johnson, in his *Historia Animalium*, mentions the dormouse as not to be met with in Ireland, nor could live in houses built of Irish oak; but in these particulars he is much mistaken. The Water Asa, (called by the French a Salamander, from its supposed quality of resisting the effect of fire) has been found here; it is on the back black, the belly yellow, and the tail flat, and serves it as a rudder, being an amphibious animal.

The Moose Deer was formerly very common in Ireland, but they are now quite extinct; they were very handsome creatures, some of them 12 feet high, with exceeding fair horns, and broad palms, generally from 8 to 12 feet from the tip of one horn to the other. Jocelyn in his description of New England rarities, says this animal is known in the West-Indies by the name of Moose. The manner in which the Indians hunt them is this: they rouse him of a winter's day, and run him down sometimes in half and sometimes a whole day when the ground is covered with snow, which usually lies there 4 feet deep; the beast being very heavy sinks every step as he runs, breaking down trees as large as a man's thigh with his horns: at length they get up with him, and darting their lances wound it, so that the creature, spent with the loss of blood and quite tired, sinks and falls like a ruined building, making  
the

the earth shake under him. The horns and skin are valuable, but the meat is coarse, and has something of the taste of venison.

The Moose Deer's horns have been frequently found in the different bogs in this kingdom, several feet deep in turf. There is a large pair of them at Sir John Bellew's at Barmeath near Dunleer. Three of them were found at Dardistown in the county of Meath; one was found in the county of Clare, and presented by the late duke of Ormond to king Charles II. one at Ballymackward near Ballyshannon, in the county of Fermanagh; two at Mr. Birch's at Turvey near Dublin; one at Portumna in the county of Galway; one at lord Mountjoy's near Newtown-Steward; one at Mr. Southery's near Dunleer. A pair of these curious horris are at lord Limerick's at Dundalk, 8 feet wide.

Thus much in general of the natural curiosities of this kingdom, for which perhaps, no country in Europe is more remarkable. The most worthy of note of the antiquities and artificial curiosities are, the tall slender towers built of lime and stone which are dispersed through the different parts of the country. Some of the most remarkable are mentioned at large in the description of the counties in which they are found; and in the accounts of the present state of all the different provinces, counties, cities, towns, &c. particular attention is observed to relate  
impar-

impartially their advantages as well as their defects, where the traveller will always find, what is described to be in the manner as is related.

# MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT OF IRELAND, 1780.

4 Regiments of Horse.

8 Regiments of Dragoons.

27 Regiments of Foot, besides several other Regiments serving abroad.

Independent Companies of Volunteers are particularly mentioned under the respective counties in which they have been raised.

## C O I N S.

King John in the year 1210, caused pence and farthings to be coined in Ireland, of the same standard and fineness as those of England, and to be of equal currency in both kingdoms. On this coin was the king's head in a triangle, inscribed *Johannes Rex*, and on the reverse a crescent and bright planet, with the mint master's name, *Robert. On. Dive.* for Dublin or Divelin, with three small stars in a triangle, which triangle is supposed to represent a *barp*, the arms of Ireland; but it was imperfectly impressed on the Irish coins of John, Henry III. and Edward I. The ounce of silver at this time was 20*d.* sterling. A new coin was stamped



ed in Dublin, in 1251, bearing the king's head in a triangle, or three cornered harp, with this inscription, *Henricus Rex III.* on the reverse a cross dividing a penny into 4 farthings, with *Richard on Dive.* Edward I. fixed a standard for coin; on one side bearing the impression of the king's face within a triangle, inscribed *Edward R. Anglo. Dans. Hib.* on the reverse a cross with *Civitas Dublinii.* Twopences and pence were coined in Dublin in 1540, which bore an arched crown over the arms of England and France quartered, inscribed *Henricus VIII. D. G. Agl.* the reverse a crowned harp between the letters H R both crowned, and this inscription *Franciæ. Dominus Hiberniæ.* But the following year the parliament altered the title of lord of 'ireland, into king of Ireland, which occasioned this alteration in the coin, the inscription being thus, *Henricus VIII. Dei. Gratia. Angliæ. Reverse, Franciæ. et Hiberniæ. Rex.* In 1689 were coined by K. James II. a great quantity of base metal, which passed for half a crown, inscribed *Jacobus II. Dei Gratia,* on the reverse *I. R. Mag. Br. Fra. et Hib. Rex.* Above the crown XXX. denoting its passing for 30 pence. The shillings and sixpences were the same. In the latter end of that year, crown pieces were ordered to be coined of this base metal, the inscriptions of which were, *Jac. II. Dei Gra. Mag. Brit. Fra. et. Hib. Rex.* on the

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the reverse a crown imperial guarded with the arms of England, Ireland, France, and Scotland, *Anno Dom.* 1690, inscribed *Christo Victore Triumpho*; it appears there were coined of this money to the value of near 966,000*l*. With this coin the soldiers of K. James's army were paid, and the tradesmen were under the disagreeable necessity of taking it, by which according to a reasonable computation they sustained a loss of near fifty per cent. and those who refused taking it were frequently made prisoners by order of the governor of Dublin. Coins of pewter were also issued in 1690, to pass for crowns, inscribed *Melioris Tesseræ Fati Anno Regni Sexti*; these pewter pieces are now very scarce. Since this period the coins of England have always passed in Ireland.

## AIR and SOIL.

The air of Ireland is similar to part of the south of England, and is now continually improving, as the inhabitants are frequently draining the bogs and fenny grounds. It must be, however, confessed, that the coolness of it in summer is attended with this disadvantage, that the corn and fruits are not so soon ripened as in England. Some of the bogs yet remain undrained of which there are several forts; some are covered with grass, others with reeds, and rushes, and some with little shrubs, interspersed with water. Many of them yield good

good turf, and in others which are called red bogs, are found large fir and other trees; but the woods are but few at present to what they were some years ago. It is remarkable that no venomous creatures, as snakes, toads, spiders or moles will live here, and that the wood of the forests breeds no worms. The northern and eastern counties are the best cultivated and enclosed, the most fertile, populous, flourishing and industrious; and, except in the province of Ulster, where the linen manufacture ingrosses their principal attention, grazing, especially black cattle, is the chief employment of the peasants all over Ireland. The climate therefore of this kingdom differs very little from that of England, and would be much less so were the soil equally improved, being very fruitful in corn, few countries producing finer grain than that raised in the well improved parts; and especially grass, which is the principal reason of the infinite number of black cattle and sheep here bred, particularly in the province of Connaught.

In this kingdom are many beautiful lakes, both fresh and salt water ones, and is finely watered with large and pleasant rivers.

The venerable Bede, a writer of the 8th century, says "The air of Ireland much surpasseth Britain in the healthfulness and serenity of it, and that snow is seldom to be seen there above three days continuance." With this account also agrees Orosius, a writer of great antiquity: "That in



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“ in the temperature of the air and soil it is much to be preferred to Britain.” Giraldus Cambrensis says, “ That it is of all other countries the most temperate, where neither the scorching heats of *Cancer* drive men to the shade, nor the piercing cold of *Capricorn* to the fire; that snow is unusual, and continues but a short time; the mildness of the air so great, that we feel the effects neither of infecting clouds nor pestilential vapours.” And in another place he says, “ That nature hath been more favourable than ordinary to this kingdom of *Zephyrus*.” And it appears from the testimony of other writers of unquestionable authority, that the air of Ireland, hath always been esteemed salutary: and perhaps what in a great measure contributes to this, is its total exemption from all venomous creatures: and it seems in some measure to be confirmed by this, that the meadows and fields appear green in the midst of winter, and the cattle are every day driven out to pasture, unless when the land is covered with snow, which seldom happens.

Thunder is not very common here, and an earthquake seldom or never felt. For some years I have remarked that the air seems to be in general more moist than that of England, and is more subject to wind, clouds and rain, than to frost and snow; which qualities are most probably occasioned by the numerous lakes, bogs and marches, which have hitherto often proved fatal to foreigners, by



by throwing them into fluxes and dysenteries, to which cause hath been by many imputed the loss of so many thousands of men at Dundalk, in the Campaign of 1689, under Duke Schomberg. It is acknowledged that the soil of Ireland in general is fruitful, perhaps beyond that of England itself, when properly cultivated, which is becoming every day more so. Pasturage, tillage and meadow ground abound in this kingdom: but till of late years tillage was too much neglected, tho' the ground is really excellent for the culture of all grains. In the north part of Ireland flax and hemp are now raised in great abundance, in consequence of the premiums given to the holders of land, by that truly patriotic body the Dublin Society, which hath been already experienced to be productive of infinite advantages to the linen manufacture. The same respectable society have granted many premiums for several years past to the reclaimers of bog, which has answered their laudable designs, for considerable numbers of acres have been reclaimed and converted into good meadow ground, particularly in the provinces of Ulster and Connaught; which no doubt has been a great means of amending the air of this island: for Pliny observes, the same advantages attended the air, about Philippi, by draining the bogs and fenny grounds. So that now the climate of Ireland is justly reckoned to be considerably corrected in proportion as the country is improved.

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The soil is very various in this kingdom, for it appears to be chiefly gravel and loam, frequently clay, sometimes flaty and stony, sometimes sandy, and in others a fine rich mould, very rarely marshy or boggy except in such counties where it is especially mentioned to be so. Wherever there are mountains, the sides are a poorer soil, yet yield hay of a sweet smell, and is often intermixed with white trefoyl. And as in the course of this work particular attention is paid to the present state of each county, therefore such lands as are very rich are as such particularised, as are also those in a contrary poor condition.

### MEASURE of LAND.

The difference between acres of English statute measure and Irish acres, are as 16 and an half English to 21 Irish, and is held to bear proportion to England and Wales as 18 to 30.—Measurement of Miles 11 Irish miles bear proportion to 14 English Miles.

### CAPES or HEAD-LANDS.

As the great utility to Navigators of their being acquainted with the different headlands which bear a near resemblance to mountains, is very obvious, it may be proper therefore to point out the principal of them.—Fair Head or Fair Foreland, the most north-eastern cape of all Ireland, forms one side of the bay of Ballycastle, as Kean Bane, or the White Cape, much lower does the other. Enisteen Head

Head in the county of Donegal. Cape Horn and Telen Head in the same county. Slime Head or Slin Head in the county of Galway. Loop Head or Cape Lain, at the mouth of the Shannon. Cape Dorfes the most south west cape of Ireland, in the Dorfes island between the bays of Kilmaine and Bantry. Milsen Head, the Norium of Ptolemy, in the county of Cork. Cape Courcy, or the Old Head of Kingsale. Aidmore Head forming the east side of the bay of Youghall. Arklow Head\*. Wicklow Head, Bray Head near Dublin, and the Hill of Howth which forms the north side, on the entrance into Dublin harbour. St. John's Foreland, a low cape in the county of Down, with many others of smaller note.

## R I V E R S.

The principal river is the Shannon which rises from Lough Alleyn, in the province of Connaught, divides it from Leinster and Munster, (but is said to take its beginning out of a ridge of mountains called Slieu Nerin in the barony of Drumahair and county of Leitrim, and runs into Lough Alleyn) and after a course of near 150 miles running through several lakes, falls into the Atlantic Ocean. Between Kerry Point and Loop Head, there is a ridge of rocks which goes

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\* Two land marks are now erected on Arklow Head for the use of navigators.



across this beautiful river near Killaloe, which stops all navigation further up. The Liffy or Anna Liffey rises from the mountains near the Seven Churches in the county of Wicklow, and making a circling course through that county, runs through the city of Dublin, where it forms a spacious harbour and afterwards falls into the bay of Dublin. The Boyne is a much more considerable river than the Liffy, it rises near Clanbulloge in the King's county and falls into the sea at Drogheda. The Barrow, the Neor and the Suir arise out of a mountain called Slieu Bloom in the barony of Tenehinch and Queen's county, which take different courses and meet at the haven of Waterford where they run into the sea. The company of undertakers of the Grand Canal are now proceeding in their design of cutting a communication with the rivers Barrow and Boyne, which will be of national utility.

The Black-water, antiently called Neamb and Abhanmore, *i. e.* the great river, and sometimes the Broad Water, rises out of the mountains of Slieu Logher in the county of Kerry, from whence it takes a southerly direction and an eastward by Malloy and Fermoy, and from Lismore to Cappoquin, vessels of considerable burthen may sail up, as it is about 12 feet deep at low water, and smaller vessels can go considerably farther: At Cappoquin it again takes a southerly course and falls into the sea at Youghall. And



And there are several other rivers, 1st. one which runs through the county of Armagh and runs into Lough Neagh. 2d. One which rises in the county of Longford and falls into the river Shannon, north of Laneshorough. 3. One which rises in the county of Wexford and falls into the sea at Bannow bay, 10 miles south west of Wexford. 4. One in the county of Meath which falls into the Boyne at Navan.

*Lee*, a river so called in the county of Cork, which rises out of a lake in Muskerry about 8 miles west of that city and running east about 26 miles, surrounds several Islands on which part of Cork is built and then terminates in the sea; in many maps this river is marked by the name of Lough-Allin, and others Lough-Lua, it is called also Lagi and in latin Livius.

*Bandon River* rises about 8 miles south west of Cork, and running through a market and post town, in that county called Bandon Bridge, falls into the sea.

There are many other rivers in Ireland, besides the principal ones which are already mentioned, viz. In the county of Roscommon is the Boyle and the Suck. In the county of Longford is the Camlin and Sharroge. In Westmeath the Imny. In the King's county the two rivers Brosnagh, and the Mage, Deel, Smirlagh, Feale, Gally, Cashin and Bruck on the Limerick and Kerry side, and the Fergus on the Clare;

with a considerable number of smaller ones: but the natives and geographers differ, not only in their importance and utility but in their names. The beautiful appearance that so

many fine rivers give to this kingdom verifies the description given of it by *Spencer* the justly celebrated English Poet, who says,  
“ Sure it is a most beautiful and sweet  
“ country (Ireland) as any is under heaven,  
“ being strowed throughout with many good-  
“ ly rivers, replenished with all sorts of fish  
“ most abundantly, sprinkled with many  
“ sweet islands and goodly lakes, like little  
“ inland seas, that will carry even ships upon  
“ their waters, adorned with goodly woods  
“ even fit for building houses and ships, so  
“ commodiously as that if some princes in the  
“ world had them they would soon hope to  
“ to be lords of all the seas and ere long of  
“ all the world: Also full of very good ports  
“ and havens opening upon England as in-  
“ viting us to come unto them to see what  
“ excellent commodities that country can  
“ afford: Besides the soil itself most fertile;  
“ fit to yeild all kinds of fruit that shall be  
“ committed thereunto. And lastly, the  
“ heavens most mild and temperate though  
“ somewhat more moist in the parts towards  
“ the west.”

## L A K E S.

Ireland contains an innumerable number of lakes or loughs (as they are here called)

called) particularly in the provinces of Ulster and Connaught, more perhaps than in any other country of the same extent in the world; many of them produce great numbers of large fish excellent in their respective kinds. Some of the smaller lakes are in the counties of Down, Westmeath, Donegal and Kerry, but the most considerable is Lough-Neagh which communicates itself with five several counties, namely, Armagh, Tyrone, Derry, Antrim and Down, and is remarkable for two properties, 1st, for curing persons afflicted with evils, &c. And secondly, for petrifying wood; the petrifying virtue is owing to certain mineral exhalations common both to the water and to the soil, and doth not seem to reside peculiarly in the water of the Lough, but the most beautiful lake in the whole kingdom is the lake of Killarney, in the county of Kerry. The peculiar beauties of this lake is particularly pointed out in that part of this work which treats of the county of Kerry.

## FORTS and GARRISONS.

Londonderry and Culmore, Corke, Limerick, Kingfale, Duncannon, Ross Castle, Dublin, Charlemont, Galway, Carrickfergus, Maryborough, Athlone, and Castlemain.

## MOUNTAINS.

There are three kinds of mountains in Ireland known by the names of the Knock, Slieve and Beinn, the first signifying a low hill, the second a high craggy mountain, and the third a pinnacle, or mountain ending with a sharp precipice; the English calls them by two names only, Hill and Mountain, in the same sense the Latins use *Collis* and *Mons*; and the Greeks, *Berg* and *Opus*. Instances of the first kind I have seen in that extent of country of about ten miles from Kells in the county of Meath, to Balliborough in the county of Cavan, being one continued chain of hills of small elevation, and the lands adjoining very fruitful; near and Down Patrick many hills of the same magnitude. Of the second kind are the mountains of Carlingford, extending from Dundalk to that place, which though not equal to the Pyrenees between France and Spain, or to the Alps which divide Italy from France and Germany, yet may justly be esteemed among the lofty mountains. There are others which deserve mentioning, viz. those in the county of Wicklow, particularly Sugar Loaf Hill, which is 17 miles from Dublin. In the county of Tyrone the Slieuegalen mountains. In the county of Tipperary those of Gaulty, and Slieubloom, which extend through the King's and Queen's counties, and is mentioned by the immortal



mortal Spencer in his Fairy Queen. In the county of Kerry, at the celebrated Killarney, are also many amazing ridges of mountains called Mangerton; and in the county of Down those of Mourne and Iveagh, which may be reckoned among the third class of mountains for their amazing magnitude; as also Slieu Donard in the same county, which has been calculated at its perpendicular height to be upwards of a thousand yards; it ends in an abrupt precipice, which by the curious is looked upon as nearly equal in point of curiosity to the famous Peke of Teneriff; in the county of Mayo are likewise the wonderful mountains of Croagh Patrick, in the counties of Roscommon and Sligo those called the Curliews, with many others which for the sake of brevity I omit enumerating: these mountains are of singular utility, in serving as alembics, where vapours exhaled from the sun are condensed into clouds and descend in showers to render the earth fruitful; and to them we are indebted also for the origin of fountains, springs, rivulets and rivers of so much importance to human life. On several mountains in this kingdom, goats are bred, and the kids are reared by the people adjacent, the flesh of which is preferable to lamb: for this purpose they are taken into the house presently after they are dropt, and fed with cows milk spouted into their mouths, and not suffered to taste their mothers milk.

Juvenal in his second Satire mentions this species of luxury among the Romans.

*De Tiburtino veniæ pinguiſſimus agro  
Hædulus, Et toto grege mollior inſcius herbæ  
Necdum auſus virgas bumilis mordere ſaliſti  
Qui plus lactis habet quam ſanguinis.*

## MINES and MINERALS.

There are in the ſeveral mountains of this country generated beds of minerals, coals, quarries of large black ſtone, and ſlates which will bear a poliſh nearly equal to marble. Alſo in the county of Kilkenny a peculiar kind of marble which is of infinite advantage to Ireland; beſides in ſome of the larger mountains are found veins of iron, lead and copper; and, in 1773, the mountains near Lucan in the county of Dublin having been examined, a vein of coals has been diſcovered; ſome of theſe I ſaw, and they appear nearly equal to thoſe of Newcaſtle; if a ſufficient quantity can be got it will be of conſiderable uſe to that part of the country particularly. At the Giant's Caulſeway are to be met with, touchſtones of ſingular advantage in trying the purity of gold. At Bleſſington and Rathcool are fireſtone for chimney pieces. A grey and red ſlaty ſtone are got from Ireland's-Eye, an iſland in the bay of Dublin. At Knockedan are quarries of building ſtone of the length of ſix feet, and on the banks of the Grand Canal are alſo great quantities of it. The Granite, a white building

building stone which hardens the more it is exposed to the weather, are met with in the counties of Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford; these are used in the buildings in the city of Dublin.

Pipe clay has been found in many parts of Ireland, which hath been exported to France and England for the purpose of making that beautiful yellow ware called Paris ware. But in Dublin they make at present this ware, which is much esteemed. There are many sorts of this pipe clay, some of which will take grease out of cloths, and may be accounted among the number of smegmatic earths, but fall short of fuller's earth in that respect, a material much wanted here, and which it would be of the greatest importance to our cloth-workers to discover, for which purpose the Dublin Society have offered premiums to induce persons to search for it. Its chief character is that it has not the least sand or gravel, but will intirely dissolve in water, which is the principal reason it is so useful in scouring of cloth; if pipe clay was well separated from its sand, it is probable it might serve the purpose of fuller's earth in cleaning of cloth; to separate the sand from it, it might be dissolved in fair water, and after the mixture is well settled, it might be decanted off from the gritty parts which by their weight soon fall to the bottom.

## MINERALS,



## MINERALS, &amp;c.

Vitriol, green, is frequently found about the mines in the county of Wicklow, and at the lead mine at Cloghran in this county. Copper is also found at Cloghran. Copper ore is also found at Loughshinny near Rush, beside iron mine. The Kerry stone is to be found at Loughshinny. Rock crystal is found at a lead mine at Castleknock, and also in a quarry at Rahenny. Limestone is to be met with in the neighbourhood of Dublin and in great plenty, it supplies better lime and stronger cement than that made of chalk, and that which is taken from the quarries at the Hill of Howth, at Swords, &c. bear a polish approaching to marble; the dark brown, grey and blackish lime, though difficult and expensive to burn, is used in building bridges, churches or hospitals, because it presently turns hard after burning and is of perpetual duration. Marble of a fine black, variegated with white, is met with at Loughshinny, Malahide, Kilkraghnea, Donabate, and Kilkenny, which takes a most beautiful polish. Slate and building stone are in great plenty in the neighbourhood of Dublin. Lead ore is found at the Hill of Howth and at Dalkey.

So much connection is there between England and Ireland that it is presumed the following account of the roads from Holyhead to London, &c. may be acceptable.

*Travelling*



# IRELAND: 133

*Travelling Road from Parkgate to Chester, 12 miles. From \*CHESTER to LONDON, 181, mostly Stone Miles.*

*\*Stage Coach from London to Chester sets up.*

Henley	-	-	8
Whitechurch	-	-	12 20
Ternhill	-	-	10 30
* Newport	-	-	10 40
Ivesley Bank	-	-	9 49
Four Crosses	-	-	8 57
Welsh Harp	-	-	8 65
Castle Bromwich	-	-	10 75
Meredon	-	-	8 83
* Coventry	-	-	6 89
Dunchurch	-	-	12 101
Daventry	-	-	8 109
Forster's Booth	-	-	8 117
Towcester	-	-	4 121
Stony Stratford	-	-	8 129
Shainley Inns	-	-	4 133
Fenny Stratford*	-	-	3 136
* Brickhill	-	-	2 138
Hockley i'th'hole	-	-	5 143
Dunstable	-	-	4 147
Market-freet	-	-	4 151
Redborn	-	-	5 156
St. Alban's	-	-	4 160
Barnet	-	-	10 170
Higgate	-	-	6 176
* LONDON	-	-	5 181

*Travelling road from Holyhead to Chester, 87.*

Rhydpont-bridge	-	-	4
Bodedern	-	-	5 9
			Llangefni

Llangefni - - - 9 18  
 Bangor Ferry House - - - 8 26  
 Bangor over the Ferry, 1 and half or 2 28  
*Water 40 perches broad.*

Penmaenmawr Inn - - - 9 37  
 Over the precipice to the other Inn

1 and quarter or - - - 1 38

Conway Ferry - - - 6 44

*Water 80 perches broad.*

Bettws - - - 8 52

St. Asaph - - - 8 60

Brickhill - - - 5 65

Northorp - - - 10 75

Hawerden - - - 5 80

Bretton - - - 3 83

Chester-bridge over Saltny Marsh.

4 and quarter, or - - - 4 87

N. B. Entertainment at all those places, and  
 no stop by tides.

Conway, before - - - 44.

*Then over Rhydland-Marsh, through some  
 small towns to Holywell, and Flint, and over  
 the Lower Ferry on the New River, to  
 Chester.*

Fresh horses at Holywell if they ride post.

*Turnpike road from Chester to Conway, 52.*

Mold - - - f 11

Ruthin - - - f 9 20

Denbigh - - - 8 28

Llanfanan - - - 8 36

Tullucafn - - - 12 48

Conway - - - 4 52

*Turnpike*

*Turnpike road from Bangor Ferry House to  
Holyhead, 25.*

Llangefni	-	f	9
Gwyndu half way	-	f	3h 12h
Holyhead	-	f	12h 25

*Post road from Holyhead to London, 269  
measured or stone-miles.*

To Llannerchmedd, over the Ferry to  
Bangor, to Conway, Denbigh, and  
thorp, then

Chester	-	-	87
Nantwich	-	-	20 107
Stone	-	-	22 129
Litchfield	-	-	22 151
Coleshill	-	-	15 166
Coventry	-	-	11 177
Daventry	-	-	20 197
Towcester	-	-	12 209
Fenny Stratford	-	-	15 224
Dunstable	-	-	11 235
St. Alban's	-	-	13 248
Barnet	-	-	10 258
LONDON	-	-	11 269

*Another Way, 269.*

Gwyndu, or Half-way House in the Isle of Anglesey	-	-	12
Bangor over the Ferry	-	-	14 26
Conway	-	-	16 42
Denby	-	-	20 62
Northrop	-	-	16 78
			Chester

* Chester	-	12	90
* Tarpoly	-	10	100
Nantwich	-	10	110
* Orre	-	9	119
Stone	-	12	131
* Woolley-bridge	-	12	143
Litchfield	-	8	151
Colehill	-	15	166
Coventry	-	11	177
* Dunchurch	-	12	189
Daventry	-	8	197
LONDON	before	-	72 269

\* Post Horses or Chaises may be had.

# W A T E R S.

At Finglas in the county of Dublin is a well of water called St. Patrick's Well, which has been by experience proved to be very efficacious in the cure of sore eyes and many other disorders. Purgings are to be found at Killinvalshalley near Maguire's Bridge, in the county of Fermanagh, at Dunbonrover in the parish of Badonic in the county of Tyrone, and others in the same county, about midway between Newtown-Stewart and Omagh, and others at Granshaw near Donaghadee in the co. Down: these have been known to have retained their original ferruginous taste. An excellent Chalybeate Spa is in Francis-street, Dublin, which is justly esteemed for its many virtues. The water at Lucan near Dublin has been experienced to cure those afflicted



afflicted with the rheumatism, and by frequent use of it will undoubtedly cure the scurvy.

## B O G S.

The most remarkable is the bog of Allen, which is about 15 miles in length, and 8 in breadth; but as the Company of Undertakers of the Grand Canal intend to cut through part of it, for the purpose of making a navigable canal from Dublin to the Shannon, &c. which it is not doubted may contribute to the advantage of this kingdom in general. In the county of Cork there is a bog called the Boggra, in extent near 4 miles. In the county of Tipperary, Monely Bog. In the county of Waterford Comeragh, and in the county of East Meath is Red Bog, with others of smaller note. These bogs supply the country with very good fuel: it consists of rotten wood, or the roots of heath, converted into a kind of black combustible spongy substance, which when dug or cut out of the bogs in oblong pieces, and dried, afford very good firing. Many premiums having been given to the reclaimers of bogs, several of them have been converted into excellent meadow ground. The best course to be pursued in reclaiming them is, after they have been drained, the uppermost scurf or sod, which when dried and burnt in heaps, the ashes must be scattered abroad, the bog lightly plowed and sown with barley, which it will yield in great plenty; this done, lay it

it out, keep open your drains, and you may in time expect a good quantity of grass.

## F I S H E R I E S.

With regard to the fisheries of Ireland, it must be acknowledged the sea-coast of this kingdom is peculiarly adapted both for the rendezvous and breeding of vast quantities of different sorts of fish. There is a society called the Universal Fishing Company, which have experienced already some success, though but a short time established (1774), and there is great reason to imagine their scheme will answer their most sanguine expectations. I shall briefly enumerate the several kinds of fish to be met with on the coasts of Ireland: On the south coast, are Hake, Ling, Cod, Whiting, Whiting-Pollock, Mackerel, Red-Gurnard, Grey-Gurnards or Knowlds, Mullet, Bass, Bream, Soal, Dab, Plaice, Fluke, Turbot, Skate or Ray, Herrings and Haddock; we have also great plenty of various kinds of shell fish, as Lobsters, Crabs, Shrimps, large Prawns, Oysters, Cockles, Muicles, Razor Fish, Cray Fish and Scallops. Hake is in plenty, which is slenderer than a Cod and larger than a Haddock; the seasons for taking this fish is in June and September; when taken they are salted and dried for exportation, which by the late act is fully permitted, and great quantities are consumed in the country. Cod and Ling are in season from October to February;

February; our Cod is esteemed preferable to those taken in the North American seas, as Canada, the Banks of Newfoundland, &c. tho' at present very few are salted for exportation. The Ling are excellent in their kind, from three to four feet long, and are generally salted and dried, principally for home consumption. Mackerel are generally very plenty in their season, but for some years they are not so much about the coast of Dublin as formerly, seldom in Dublin markets above three days in the year. Turbot is commonly plenty and sold very reasonable. Herrings visit our coasts yearly, generally about September, when amazing quantities are caught, particularly in the harbour of Dublin, which are large and justly admired. The Nymph Fishing bank about 11 leagues S. S. E. from Dungarvan abounds with Cod, Hake, Ling, Skate, Bream, Whiting, Red-Gurnard and other fish, in 38 fathom water. If well-boats, such as are employed by the Hollanders in the North seas, were built in Ireland and used in our fisheries, it would tend greatly to the advantage of this kingdom; as fishermen could fish on the coast for some days and the fish would be preserved, and as we have great plenty of Fish of all kinds upon our coasts, and our ports and bays are most happily situated to carry on that valuable branch of trade, which all our neighbours, even upon our coast, make so great profit by and even supply our markets with

with them sometimes at very exorbitant prices. If our fishermen would exert themselves, what advantages might not accrue from it, especially now, that the legislature has given us so great a bounty and encouragement, as they have done by a late act of parliament, and by the many premiums offered yearly by the Dublin society?

#### F O U R C O U R T S.

In 1695 the Courts of Chancery, King's Bench, Common Pleas and Exchequer, were opened, for the distribution of justice, which were previously held in the Castle of Dublin, and at Carlow and other places.

#### T R A D E.

When the natural situation of Ireland is considered, its extended coasts, harbours, bays and rivers which are commodious for navigation, we may easily perceive how well it is formed and furnished for an extensive traffic. All articles of wool and woollen goods; for wool and bay yarn are allowed to be freely exported by an act passed in 1780, yet considerable quantities are smuggled into France to the great detriment of the English woollen manufactures. The chief manufactures of Ireland and the principal branch of its commerce, consist of woollen and linen cloth, yarn, lawns and cambricks, which are the principal source of whatever wealth there may be in this nation.

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In some years they export considerable quantities of corn to Portugal, but when their crops fail, they are supplied from England. A great number of hands might be employed in ship-building, no inconsiderable branch of business. The chief articles of the importations of Ireland, consist in the following: Wine, brandy, tobacco, spices, hops, coals, copper, block-tin, lead, all West India commodities, mercery, grocery and haberdashery, which are allowed by the late act to be imported immediately from abroad, yet the greater part of these are imported from England; cloths, equipages, household furniture, and silks are manufactured in Ireland, as well as fine woollen cloth, under the encouragement and protection of the Dublin Society; and every day demonstrates our improvement in those manufactures, which only want encouragement; considerable quantities of English superfine cloths are nevertheless daily imported. The present revenue of Ireland is estimated at about half a million yearly, the greatest part of which is appropriated in the support of government. It is acknowledged that it is the most advantageous trade which takes off the greatest quantity of the produce of a country, and especially of its manufactures; and which imports fewest commodities and these capable of farther improvement; for in that case there will be the greatest return in specie to make up the balance. On the

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contrary, that is the most disadvantageous trade, which takes off the smallest quantity of the produce of a country, and that unmanufactured, and in return imports the greatest quantity of commodities for luxury, and fully wrought up; in which case, the imports will exceed the exports in value. Agreeable to this rule, the trade of this kingdom with England is of great importance; since it takes off about 1,659,000*l.* worth of our different commodities, which, according to the Custom-House books and other authentic testimonies, is nearly equal to two thirds of all our exports, and amongst the rest the greatest part of our linen manufacture; yet in one respect it is in some measure disadvantageous, as that trade, takes from us many articles quite raw and unmanufactured, and others not near half worked up to that height and perfection they carry them. It appears there have been in one year exported from hence to England, 33,600 untanned hides, 388,000 Ct. weight of tallow, 31,715 Ct. weight of linen yarn, 13,450 stones of woollen yarn, 149,900 stones of worsted. And we take of their commodities the following: near 30,000 barrels of beer and ale (porter breweries are now established in Ireland) 44,000 dozen of bottles (a free export is granted in this article) 230,000 tons of coals, besides considerable quantities imported into creeks and havens, which are not entered in the Custom-House

House books; 48,000 barrels of barley, large quantities of new and old drapery, numbers of creights of earthen ware and china, from Liverpool, &c. and above 23000 barrels of herrings, near 10,000 of which are imported from Holland—30,000 yards of bone lace, 180,000 yards of kentings, near 1,000,000 yards of muslin, 18,000 yards of linen, cotton, and silk, of British manufacture,\* besides considerable quantities of India goods, silken manufactures, tobacco, rum, sugar, wines, &c. &c.

Several gentlemen who are great proficients in trade having intimated to me that a concise yet general account of our exportations and importations would be highly acceptable, I have mentioned them, and I hope it may tend to general information and improvement, as it is wrote with a liberal motive, and intended for the use of those who have not had so good an opportunity of knowing that part of the trade of Ireland.

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\* Some of the greatest obstructions to the benefit and encrease of the manufactures of Ireland, are the frequent riots and combinations among the manufacturers; it would be bigbly becoming the wisdom of our legislature to endeavour to adopt some method to prevent them, as the legislature of England hath done. For this purpose beads of a bill were introduced in the Irish parliament in the sessions 1780.

With



With respect therefore to the trade of Ireland and the laws relative to it, I shall for the general information of those who may have connections with that kingdom, briefly enumerate such particulars as may tend to increase trade, and render the state of their laws relative to commerce more useful, by being more universally known.

Wool and woollen manufactures of all kinds are permitted by the act of 1780, to be exported out of Ireland to any part beyond seas.

By former acts no glafs or hops could be imported into Ireland from any part whatever except from Great Britain; on forfeiture of all such glafs and hops, or their value, together with the ship in which the same is imported, with all her tackle, &c. Nor no foreign sugars be imported directly into Ireland, but should be first landed in Great Britain; nor no sugars, syrups, or molasses of the production or manufacture of any part of America, except rum of the growth or manufacture of his Majesty's sugar colonies there, could be imported into Ireland from any part beyond the seas, other than Great Britain, on forfeiture of ship and goods, except sugars of the growth of the Spanish or Portuguese plantations, which could be imported from Spain or Portugal after being first landed in Great Britain. But by the act 1780, a free trade is granted to Ireland to import the above recited articles.

IMPOR-



## Of IMPORTATIONS into IRELAND.

No goods of the growth, produce or manufacture of the East Indies, or any other place beyond the Cape of Good Hope, could be imported except from Great Britain, formerly, as appears by an act of 7 George I. chap. 20. Brit. which was repealed in the sessions of 1780. Goods of the produce of the Levant seas or Streights may be imported in English built shipping navigated by mariners consisting of 3-4ths English, from any usual port or place within the Streights, &c. though the commodities be not of the very growth of such places; and people of Great Britain, Ireland, or Guernsey, may in ships to them belonging, load and bring in from any part of Spain or Portugal, or Western Islands, called Azores, or Madeira or Canary Islands, the goods of the growth of their respective dominions or plantations, nor is there any restraint on bullion, or goods taken by way of prize or reprisal by any English ships having commission from the crown; but the commodities of the Dominions of Muscovy or Russia, as, all sorts of masts, timber, or boards, foreign salt, pitch, tar, rozen, hemp, flax, corn and grain of all sorts, sugar, pot-ashes, raisins, figs, prunes, wines, vinegar, or spirits called aqua vitæ or brandy wine, and olive oils, can only be imported in ships belonging to the people of Great Britain or Ireland, except such foreign ships as are of the country

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of which such goods are the growth, or of such port where they most usually first shipped for transportation, and navigated as above mentioned, under forfeiture of such foreign ship and cargo. 12 Car. II. cap. 18. Brit.\*

Wood or weed ashes of any kind used in bleaching may be imported into Ireland free of all duties, 3 Geo. III. And by the 33 Geo. II. all canes or reeds imported into this kingdom, employed in manufactures, to be free of all duties. Every pound weight of silk manufacture, not British, is to pay 3l. 15s. 2d. at importation per pound. Any sort of stock fish, ling, pilchard, or any kind of dried or salted fish, which shall be fished for and caught by the people of Great Britain or Ireland, or herrings or cod-fish, of any sort, not having been caught in vessels truly belonging to Great Britain or Ireland, and such fish cured, &c. by British or Irish subjects, are to pay double aliens, custom or duty thereon. By 19 George II. no foreign glass could be imported into Ireland, but by act 18 Geo. III. this act is repealed. Hoops for making casks are to pay 1d. per 1000 only, 2 Ann, cap. 2. and by the same act, unwrought iron is to pay no more than

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\* *A free trade to Ireland with America was granted in 1780.*

than 10s. per ton duty; and by the same act, laths are subject to a duty of one penny per thousand only. Brown and white linen cloth, of the manufacture of Great Britain, may be imported free of duty, but all new sails found on board of any ship or vessel, except for the use of such ship, &c. is subject to pay the duty on importing of canvas in pieces.

All flax-seed or hemp-seed of the growth of Germany, Russia, the Netherlands, the East Country, or any of the British Plantations in America, are exempted from the payment of any duties on importation, and a premium of 5s. per hogthead is given for hemp-seed or flax-seed imported from any port in Russia, Prussia, Sweden, Poland, Denmark, or from Hamburgh or Altena, or any of the English Plantations in America, or any port on the Baltic sea, or within the sound, by an act of 3 Geo. III. and by the same act it is recited that all looms imported are to pay no duty. Bullion either in coin, bars or plates are also imported free. Salt, by an act of 2 Ann. sess. 2. cap. 14. and 15. white salt is to pay duty by weight 56lb. to the bushel, but foreign or bay salt is measured by the bushel of 8 gallons. Salt-petre is first brought from the East Indies to Holland, where it is refined, and consequently becomes the manufacture of Holland; but it cannot be imported into Ireland till it is there refined, and which must appear by a certificate from Holland to that effect,



effect, which always comes with the salt-petre, and is to pay duty for the value of every 20s. on oath. And old sheets and shirts are to pay for the value of every 20s. on oath. Brandy or spirits, if above proof, is liable to pay duty according to the degree of strength they bear to single spirits; but rum, geneva, and all sorts of cordial drams are rated as spirits perfectly made single.

Wool of all sorts is exempted from any duty, but all goods, which, though they pay no duty, are to be particularly entered at the Custom House, both as quantity and quality, being liable to the same penalties for undue entry as if they were subject to duty.

Our importations from France are very considerable, consisting of immense quantities of wines and brandy, and to a great amount in silk manufacture, besides other expensive articles clandestinely imported from thence, which makes the balance of trade considerably against us, as appears evidently from a constant course of exchange in favour of France. We send to that nation large quantities of beef,\* untanned hides and other articles; and it appears by the Custom House books of Dublin, that France some time ago took great quantities of butter and tallow from us, but now very little.

It has been suggested by some, that our trade with France is detrimental to Ireland,

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\* *At present there is an embargo on exportation of beef to France, 1780.*



because our importations from thence, consisting of the abovementioned articles, are rather materials for luxury than use; and because they will not take any manufacture from us, not even a tanned hide, nor any other produce of this kingdom, but what is useful for their manufactures at home, or necessary for the support of their American Plantations abroad. But on the other hand, it is to be considered, that we have been long used to drink their wines, and in all probability will continue it, especially as the Portuguese have treated us ill with respect to trade; besides, we cannot have wines so cheap from other countries, and the duty laid thereon is a great support to our establishment, by bringing in a considerable yearly revenue.

The value of our importations from all countries, taken at a medium, for seven years, as appears from our Custom House books, amount to 1,936,587l. 8s. 4d. and that the imports from Great Britain alone, amount to 1,346,432l. os. 6d. which is nearly three parts in four of our whole imports; consisting chiefly of woollen and filken manufactures, calicoes, muslins, coffee, tea, rum, sugar, hops, bark, tobacco, beer, coals, iron and glass ware, &c. all which commodities are wrought up. It is commonly judged that the importation of foreign goods, is a loss to the nation that receives them; since bullion would be otherwise returned in

lien thereof. But with respect to our trade with England, it is not so, because our exportations to that kingdom are of goods unmanufactured, particularly in the articles of wool, woollen yarn, worsted; also in raw hides, tallow and linen yarn. It is not to be doubted but that our assiduity to improve our manufactures, our attention to extend our free trade, will in a few years clearly evince the justice and policy of the legislature in giving every just and necessary encouragement to the commerce of Ireland.

The Importation of beer and ale has lately increased, and is likely to do so for two reasons; by the drawbacks being allowed of almost all the British duty, they can and do sell English and Scotch beer, as cheap in Ireland as they can do the Irish, and the publicans make a greater profit by the sale of the former. The rate of freights of a hogthead of porter from London to Dublin is only five shillings. The malt in Ireland is not made any thing near so good, or to yield as much as that which comes from abroad. The Dublin Society to remedy this evil, have offered premiums of between 4 and 500l. per annum for making good malt in the country of Ireland.

The trade of Ireland being so connected with England, serves *both*, in most instances, except that of money. London, by its wealth and situation, being the center of a great proportion of our commercial correspondence

pentence with any other state, though Ireland is lately declared a *FREE Port*. The rate of exchange between us and London is continually against us; in April 1780 it was 7 and 3-8ths. There are two standing causes which do this nation no little injury in the constant balance of money with England, the one is the constant remittances of money to our absentees, and the other is the great exchange paid on all our bills. This might in a great measure be remedied, would our merchants join their efforts to promote a National Bank instead of the present private ones in Dublin and Corke.

The principal commodities that Ireland furnishes for exportation are these, viz. cattle, hides, tallow, butter, cheese, honey, wax, wool, woollen cloth, salmon, herrings, coarse rugs, frizes, ratteens, camlets, timber, pipe staves, hemp and linen cloth in great quantities, which is justly esteemed on account of its peculiar quality, particularly as every possible attention is shewn by the trustees of the linen manufacture in Ireland, to enhance its reputation. Great encouragements have been given for the cultivation of flax and hemp, for which the soil is peculiarly suited, particularly in the northern parts of this kingdom.

The many excellent laws relating to the linen manufacture, the spirited endeavours of that board, and the noble designs of the Dublin Society, have considerably contributed



ted to the introducing industry and the sciences into Ireland. The linen branch is in some measure indebted to foreigners; witness the order of thanks of the house of commons given to Mr. Cromlin (a French gentleman naturalized in this kingdom) with a present of 10,000*l.* as an acknowledgment for the great service he had done this country in establishing that manufacture here. Colour was indeed wanting to our linen; but by the great attention and vigilance of the linen board, and the industry of our bleachers, we have at length surmounted that difficulty; and it is at present equal, if not superior, to any in Europe; the linen manufacture is therefore the staple of Ireland, without which it could not subsist. It is the source of all the riches and wealth in this kingdom. Of late years it has considerably increased in its reputation, and has extended itself to most parts of Ireland (as in the description of the several counties is more fully set forth); and notwithstanding, there is still great room for further improvement and extension, from the great demand there is for the low priced linens, under 18*d.* per yard, for England, for Africa, for our army in America, and other countries. The bounty of three halfpence per yard given by the English to encourage this manufacture, has been attended with evident success; as it has induced the merchants to send more to England, as well as excited an emula-



emulation in the manufacturers to excel in their linens, and thereby convince the English of the great utility of their bounty.

The cambrick manufacture has of late years much encreased, yet it falls short of supplying our home consumption in the article of clear cambricks, tho' there are upwards of 1500 looms now at that work in the province of Ulster. The Cambrick Company have at great expence and attention to the encouragement of that business, brought over from Flanders a number of manufacturers, whom they employed at Dundalk, by which that manufacture has greatly spread over that side of the country. This company notwithstanding the bounty given by parliament, suffered greatly in their private fortunes, by the expences they were at, and the losses they sustained for many years, from want of knowledge in the manufacture and the method of disposing of the cambrick; and now private persons can carry on that trade very extensively, from the insight which the company have since acquired; but it would be of essential service to this kingdom, if we could extend our cambrick manufacture in the article of clear goods, which as yet it has not arrived to that degree of perfection it is capable of. There are imported annually near 200,000 yards of kentings, and as this kingdom is capable of manufacturing them to as great advantage as any other, were our manufac-

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turers encouraged by premiums and bounties to go into that business. It is evident the premiums and encouragement given by the Linnen Board have been of national advantage, and it is to be hoped it will be employed to the encouragement of this branch of the linnen manufacture. Funds of this kind are of great public utility to infant manufactures and trades, that require instruction in the beginning, and encouragement to overcome the difficulties and losses which always attend the first attempts in every invention and trade. With respect to the duties, &c. on exportation from Ireland, I shall recite such particulars the brevity of this work will permit, and as may be of utility to merchants and the public in general.

#### OF EXPORTATIONS FROM IRELAND.

If to the Plantations formerly, every English vessel who traded to or from thence, was to be registered and other requisites performed, and the master was to observe, no kind of goods could be exported from Ireland to the plantations except horses, servants, all sorts of victuals, and white and brown Irish linen cloth: But a Free Trade to the Colonies is now granted to Ireland. Formerly no sheep, fullers earth, fulling clay, or tobacco pipe clay, could be exported except into England, and all wool and woollen manufactures, except to the same: All kinds of glass whatsoever, raw silk, spi-

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rits of any kind whatever, in any vessel under 100 tons burthen, but there was an allowance of two gallons of spirits for the use of each man on board. Salt of the produce of Great Britain or Ireland, could be exported in vessels of less burthen than above mentioned, it was allowed to be exported in bulk only, and to foreign parts only, but not in sacks or bags, and the exporter was to enter into bond that the salt should not be landed in Great Britain or Isle of Man.

There is still subsisting a duty of poundage, or custom outwards to be paid before shipping the goods or manufactures to be carried out of Ireland, on pain of forfeiting such goods or the value thereof. In this duty of custom outwards there is no difference, whether the goods be exported in an English or a foreign ship, but aliens pay double what the natives are liable to pay. Foreign goods may be shipped off without any payment being made of subsidy outwards, if the same had previously been duly entered inwards and the duty paid; but they were subject notwithstanding to pay the duty, if such goods had been manufactured since their importation.

The following goods are exempted from duty upon exportation, viz. corn, as malt and bere not exceeding 12s. per quarter, rye 14s. per ditto, wheat 6s. per hundred weight, barley 3s. 9d. per ditto, oats 3s. per ditto, if the same is exported in British shipping,



shipping, navigated duly, and are also intitled to a premium of 8*d.* for every hundred weight of wheat, and 5*d.* for every hundred weight of barley or oats, and for malt or bere and rye 1*s.* 6*d.* per quarter. Likewise fustians of Irish manufacture, flaxseed of the growth of Ireland, if exported from Dundalk or southward thereof, when at 5*s.* per bushel or under, (1*s.* per bushel premium) flour made or manufactured in Ireland, free, and also wearing apparel of all sorts, jewels and pearls, Irish linen cloth, rapeseed oil made or manufactured in that kingdom, timber or plank made up in any vessel, also wool, woollen and bay yarn if exported to Great Britain, Africa or the plantations—Gold or silver plate exported at any time out of Ireland, and again imported, are subject to the duty of 6*d.* per ounce, unless the same had been paid before, either at the making, or some former importation thereof, and no plate can be exempted from this duty on account of being old, unless broken in pieces and imported as bullion.

On the exportation of any timber, plank or staves to Great Britain, the master of the ship is to give bond for the security of his Majesty's revenue. Beef the barrel is rated at 20*s.* the duty by natives is 1*s.* beef the carcass exported is 20*s.* the duty the same. Butter the hundred weight, containing 112*lb.* rated 10*s.* the duty by natives 6*d.* Feathers  
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in beds are subject to duty. Flaxseed or hempseed exported, not of the growth of Ireland, is to pay 5*s*. custom per hoghead, for 21 years, by an act 3 Geo. III.—Flocks can be exported to Great Britain.—Fulling earth or fulling clay is prohibited to be exported, 13th and 14th *Car. II. cap. 18*, as was also all glass whatsoever by 19th *Geo. II.* but liberty is now granted to export glass. Hides tanned or untanned if exported into England, or any other of his Majesty's dominions, bond is to be given for landing them in Great Britain; but shoes manufactured may now be exported: And bond must also be given, on exportation of hoops to Great Britain. All stallions, geldings, or nags, exported to England or Scotland or any other English plantation, are rated 2*l*. a piece and 2*s*. duty each by natives, but if into foreign parts 20*l*. rated and the same duty by natives. Bonds must be given as abovementioned on the exportation of laths. Flaxen or hempen cloth, made or manufactured in Ireland and exported, are discharged of all duties, 2 *Ann, cap. 4*. Rape oil made in Ireland, and exported is to pay 4*s*. per tun, 2 *Ann, cap. 12*. Live sheep are prohibited to be exported by 8 *Eliz. cap. 3*.

Lamb-skins in the wool can be exported to Great Britain only, and the same is to be observed with regard to sheep-skins. Sugar of all sorts brought into Ireland and after refined, and being made into loaves and exported

ported by way of merchandize, the hundred weight containing 112*lb.* is rated at 10*s.* and the duty by natives is 6*d.* Tobacco pipe clay is prohibited to be exported by 13 and 14 *Can. II. cap. 18.* yet there is great reason to believe considerable quantities are smuggled. All goods inwards or outwards not rated is to pay 5*l.* per cent. according to the value on oath of the merchant; dyeing drugs which have been imported duty free, pay on exportation 5*l.* per cent. on half the value rated for custom inwards. Irish wool exported to England is discharged of all duties by 3 *Geo. II. cap. 3.* But it must be observed that wool, wool-flocks, bay or woollen yarn, woollen stockings, cloth, serge, bays, kerseys, fays, frizes, druggets, cloth ferges, shalloons, or any other drapery, stuffs, and woollen manufactures whatsoever, made up or mixed with wool, may now by the late act be shipped off from Ireland for any part of Great Britain and America, &c. The commissioners of the customs in Ireland and the collector of the port where the goods are intended for, must have notice of the quantity, quality, &c. and bond must be given for their due importation, and the commissioner to whom the bond was given is to give a licence for the same, and a licence must be taken out from the lord lieutenant to export the same, for which a fee of 4*d.* the stone containing 18*lb.* is paid; formerly bond used to be given for the landing the

the goods in England, which when landed there, such bond was vacated. And formerly no warrant could be granted for shipping hides, wool, timber, or for any unstamped cards, before bond was given for the due exportation thereof to Great Britain, according to the different acts of parliament. Dyeing drugs which have been imported duty free, are on exportation now to pay 5 per cent. on their value. The duty on goods exported from Ireland, is by the act of customs at the rate of 1s. of the value of every 20s. but if the native commodities of that kingdom be exported by aliens, double the said duty is to be paid, or according as the goods are particularly rated. All foreign goods which have paid duty inwards are intitled to a draw-back or debenture on exportation, except calicoes, hollands, or foreign linen, sail-cloth, wrought silks, which are exempted from such drawback. Sugars, tobacco, wrought silks, haberdashery and grocery wares, if exported within 12 months after importation by any subject, or 9 months by an alien, draw back half the custom. In excise and additional duties the whole is repaid, to a wholesale merchant, but it is necessary that in order to obtain such drawback a permit must be taken out, and a copy of the original entry on importation be produced. The duty on drugs is levied according to the pound avoirdupoise, and raw silks pay duty by the great pound



pound containing 24 ounces avoirdupoize.

Our trade to Spain, Portugal, and the Mediterranean being very beneficial, I shall under this denomination enumerate such particulars as are exported from Ireland, and briefly mention wherein the advantages arising to us from their trade. Spain, &c. takes from us many articles of the produce of our country, and otherwise manufactured, and in return we have large remittances in specie; for instance, we send there great quantities of butter, salmon, upwards of 98,000 tanned hides annually, some pork, and upwards of 10,000 pair of shoes, and many articles of less note; indeed we have from them wine and juice of licorice, the latter could be raised here. To Hamburgh, Norway, and the Baltick, we send but very few articles, yet it is an advantageous trade, because we import from thence a considerable number of deal boards, timber of all sorts, iron, near 24,000 hundred of undressed hemp annually, and several other articles of naval stores, which we cannot be without, or supply ourselves cheaper elsewhere.

Of undressed flax, there are great quantities imported, in one year to the amount of 134600*l.* worth, principally from America, about 53870 hundred weight: this article which is of so much consequence to the linen manufacture, may be raised in great abundance in Ireland with only common care and industry. The



The great quantities of the natural growth of this kingdom, which are exported, such as beef, butter, corn, worsted, raw hides, &c. more than of goods which are compleatly manufactured, is one great cause of the declining state of our manufactures; some of our exportations being little removed from the state nature has given them to us, so that their real value mostly arises from the natural produce of the earth, besides the disadvantage of these natural commodities being exchanged for small parcels of goods compleatly wrought, the price of such being always high in proportion to the labour employed about them, but this evil will diminish on giving encouragement to Irish artificers in trade.

## S A L T.

There are considerable quantities of salt made in different parts of Ireland, particularly at Waterford and Dungarvan and it is now nearly equal to English salt, though not quite so penetrating.

## R A T I E E N S.

This woollen manufactory, which is deservedly esteemed, being a light, warm and handsome wear for the winter, and to such perfection have the manufacturers of this branch brought it, that they make them equal to the finest cloth. I have seen some made at Carrick in the county of Waterford, at

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at 30s. per yard, and of various beautiful colours, as scarlet, pompadour, brown, black, grey, &c. and the coarse sort is sold so low as 5s. per yard. It is wove in a loom with four treadles, like ferges and other stuff that have the crossing. Some of them are dressed and prepared like cloths, others are left single in the hair, and others napped or friezed, which is brought to a great degree of perfection. There are also manufactured in Ireland large quantities of friezes which as they are sold cheap, and are warm, they are much worn in the country.

## AGRICULTURE.

It appears upon a view of this kingdom, that the great mountainous tracks of land, particularly those in the provinces of Leinster, Munster and Ulster, which were formerly overrun with furze, are now greatly improved, which is chiefly to be attributed to the cultivation of potatoes, which is highly beneficial to the land by meliorating the soil, and by this means the sides of all the principal mountains yield rye, barley or oats; being planted with potatoes previously, in order to prepare the soil for the corn.

Those lands situated near great cities have been and is still capable of being more improved, by an application of many articles of manure supplied by all cities and towns, particularly street dirt, for all stubborn clayey soils, which will be better separated and in considerably

considerably less time with this manure, than any other, and is extremely well worth procuring for corn, grass or garden land, besides ashes of pit coal, foot and the plaster and rubbish of old houses might easily be obtained, and would answer extremely well.

Such lands as have a turfy sod and not capable of producing barley or other grain, may, by pursuing the following method of planting potatoes, evidently tend to the advantage of the farmer. The turf is to be raised and burnt, afterwards to set potatoes on the spread ashes, which trench so deep as to bring up sufficient mould or clay to cover them and to mix with the remaining turf unburned to make mould hereafter. Ground so managed will produce a good crop of potatoes and afterwards a crop of oats. If the potatoes be set in January or February, and are of the kidney kind, they may be dug in July or August, when turnip seed may be sown, which will be fit to pull and clear off the ground by the time they plow it for oats; so that in a year and half there may be had three crops out of such sort of land. If the potatoes be dug in September or October, turnip seed then sown, will be fit for pasture of sheep or black cattle till March following, which is the best time of plowing for oats.

Doctor Plot in his History of Staffordshire, chapter 10, page 82, evinces the truth of this process being advantageous, as does also Mr. Brooke in his pamphlet on the Method of



## 164 AGRICULTURE IN

of reclaiming Bogs. The potatoe is a baciferous herb, with esculent roots, bearing winged leaves, and a bell flower. They were originally brought from Virginia by Sir Walter Raleigh, who stopping in Ireland, some were planted here, which answered the husbandman's most sanguine expectations; there are several kinds, viz. the kidney potatoe, yellow and white, flat and shaped like a kidney-bean; 2d. the round white potatoe, 3d. the large yellow potatoe, called in Dublin the Munster potatoe; 4th. the round red; and 5th. the black and blue skin potatoes.

Tillage was held in the highest esteem in all wise states: in Egypt it was the particular object of government and policy; in Assyria and Persia the Satrapæ were rewarded or punished according as the lands in their respective governments were well or ill tilled; and Dion. Halicarn. in his Antiq. Rom. lib. 2. p. 135. informs us that Numa Pompilius, an eminent king, had an account rendered him in what manner the several districts in the Roman territories were cultivated. The city of Syracuse on account of its immense riches, magnificent buildings, its powerful armaments by sea and land, is justly celebrated by the antient historians, as it was raised by its wonderful industry in agriculture. It is universally acknowledged that no countries in the world were richer and more populous than these; and it must  
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be allowed, that the strength of a state is not to be computed by extent of country, but by the number and labour of its inhabitants. Agriculture, it must be confessed, is, in a manner, the *prima materia* of all commerce, yet the farmer will find a vent for his commodities to be as necessary to his end, as his knowledge in the methods of raising them; for this reason he ought to inform himself how his commodities may be sold in the best manner, which he may do by framing his notions according to a past scarcity of this or that commodity, or a probability of future demand for it; for could we be prevailed upon to provide sufficiently for our own consumption in the article of bread corn, we might from the favourableness of the soil of Ireland in a short time be able to supply others and render the balance of trade, at present much against us, greatly in our favour, as is explained more fully in an excellent pamphlet intitled the List of Absentees, with Observations on Trade, as published in Dublin in 1769, by the ingenious Mr. Morris.

With regard to experiments in agriculture, which have of late been made in this kingdom, there are many which have done honour to the inventor, particularly those of the late Mr. Baker of Laughlinstown, near Dublin, under the patronage and direction of the Dublin Society; but it must be confessed that the generality of our farmers are apt

apt to conceive that they have already brought the business of tillage to perfection; but would they put in practice such truly useful hints as have been, or may be communicated, we should not have such frequent complaints of the miscarriage of their experiments; but many of them will not quit their old beaten track, though urged by the most powerful arguments founded upon reason and backed by the experience of wise and faithful persons. And were our fisheries, that treasure which Providence has thrown at our doors, more attended to, it would undoubtedly be of great and important advantages to Ireland.

With regard to the different kinds of manure, made use of in Ireland, I shall briefly relate such particular properties of them, as may conduce to the advantage of the farmer, &c. Of Sand.—The properest sort for manure is that taken up on the sea coast, which is a composition of sea shells, several kinds of stones, as parts of lime-stone, spars, free-stone, &c. But it differs in its qualities in several bays, for in Dungarvan harbour the sand is of a light grey colour and weight; the greater part of its composition are particles of lime stone, the sand affording lime by calcination, and also abounds with grains of spar or transparent flint, and these have been experienced on many occasions useful in improving land. The sand of Youghall harbour, is of a reddish

dish colour, and being taken up near the Black-water river, its salts being washed off renders it not so useful as the other, for the sand just drained from the salt water, so that it can be conveniently carried, is better than that which lies long exposed to the weather; but throughout this kingdom those who reside within a few miles of the sea coast would find their advantage in proportion to the use of the sea sand or manuring with shells, which is more particularly recommended in Rowland's Agriculture, printed in Dublin in 1769, and Dr. Cox, in the Philosophical Transactions.

Earth being a composition of gravel sand, and clay, yet clay without sand and gravel to open it, is unfit for the purpose of vegetation, and so are likewise mere gravel and sand without clay. Many have made use of salts in opening clay instead of gravel or sand; thus, gravel, clay, sand and salts are to each other proper manures, as their proportions vary, and accordingly it is the practice to manure with sand, sea-shells, lime, salts, ashes, &c. Pure sandy soils are seldom to be met with in this kingdom, but wherever they occur, a mixture of clay is undoubtedly the properest manure, as is related in the Philosophical Transactions, abridged by Lowthorp, &c. vol. 2. p. 781.

In very few places in Ireland lime is burnt for manure; but where it is necessary kilns are so easily erected, that the country people



ple build them, occasionally themselves.

An act of parliament having restrained in some measure the burning of land, therefore that practice is but little used here; but where it is actually necessary, this method of burning it is recommended—The ground is to be raised up with a plow, then the workman is to lift up the fore part of the sod with the grafter, the sides of it having been first cut with the plow; thus, all coarse, rough, mossy and heathy grounds may be burned. Every field carries its own manure for that time; but more than two crops ought not to be taken off, and the next year to fallow, manure the ground, and so leave it in heart; for it is highly improper when a farmer cuts up and burns sods, which are one or two thirds of the soil, for then besides the consumption of the ground, he forces too great a quantity of salts for the present, and starves the remaining crops. The fires ought to be as numerous as possible; whereby a more equal fertility will follow, it being great indiscretion to have large heaps, for the fire cannot then draw to them the juices of the contiguous earth. The heaps ought not to be suffered to lay long on the ground, but to spread them as soon as the hills are well burned and to cover them with the other soil, thereby the hot ashes will destroy the vermin and the seeds of noxious plants, they will likewise warm the earth and expel the barren juices. By adhering to this



this practice a considerable coat of grass may be expected the first year after it is laid down, and the husbandman will do justice to himself and to his landlord; for though it is the custom in Ireland to set the lands by public ant, or by the highest proposal, and generally for short tenures; which, did the landlord judiciously consider the impropriety of this measure it might induce him to judge from the solvency of his tenant, his knowledge of husbandry, and other particulars, as of more material consequence to him, than a few shillings an acre more for his land; besides, many who have taken such lands at such rack rents, and their leases for three lives or 31 years, which are the usual terms, the tenant near the expiration of his lease, knowing he will not have the preference of renewing it, too often neglects the land and suffers it to go to ruin.

The sowing of grass seeds is also very beneficial to the farmer and is a great improvement to land.

There have been of late years a considerable increase of agriculture in this kingdom, arising principally from the attention bestowed on it by the house of commons, from the many laws enacted in its favour, and from the parliamentary assistance given to all attempts calculated for its improvement and extension, and also by the encouragement given to many improving tenants by their landlords, particularly by the Right Hon.

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Thomas

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Thomas Connolly, that great lover of his country, to his tenants in the North of Ireland: By his grace the Lord Primate to his tenantry. By the Marquis of Rockingham to his tenants in the county of Wicklow. By the Earl of Moira, by Lord Viscount Southwell, and by Lord Shelburne to their respective tenants, and many other noblemen and gentlemen of property in Ireland, who are too numerous to insert in this work, but who are justly and deservedly esteemed.

These three following sorts of wheat are principally recommended, viz. the white lammas, the red bald lammas and the bearded wheat, and this last especially for cold moist grounds. When wheat is intended to be sown in August, the farmer should have old seed and he should soak it in brine and lime it, which prepares it for sprouting and prevents smut. The wheat brought into the haggard should be preserved upon stands, for all corn so preserved there are premiums annually given by that truly patriotic body the Dublin Society.

Beer barley requires the richest, mellowest and dryest soil, it thrives best in limestone land, which if dry and not springy, well cultivated and manured, will bring a large crop, and potatoe ground after one crop is excellent for producing this grain. English barley is a tender plant and cannot bear the frost. It has two rows of grains. It is more difficult to save here than in England, the

the grain having a thin skin is early penetrated by the rain or wet lands, whereby it swells, and if not well dried changes its colour.

OATS. In this kingdom there are different kinds, viz. the common white, much approved of by feeders of horses, English black oat which yields most flour having a thin skin, grey oat which is a poor sort, but will thrive where neither wheat nor barley will, it is therefore of great advantage to the husbandman. Large tracts of arable land having been converted into pasture for cattle, in the provinces of Ulster and Munster particularly, which have considerably increased of late years, by this means several villages have been deserted by their inhabitants, many of whom were daily emigrating to America, especially from the year 1774 to 1780; for the feeding of cattle requiring few hands, little expence, and not so liable to casualties by the badness of the weather, have induced many proprietors of land to pursue this method rather than tillage, which is too much neglected in many places, and though we find by repeated experience we have not enough to supply ourselves, yet we frequently see the families of one or two cabbins, being able to manage large dairies, which occupy great tracts of land, and can subsist themselves with an acre or two of potatoes and a little milk, besides this practice is contrary to true policy, for the face of any country lying quite un-

improved,



improved, there is not sufficient encouragement for artists or manufacturers to settle in the country.

### PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.

The province of Leinster is bounded on the North by Ulster, on the West by Connaught, on the South by part of Munster and part of the Irish channel, and on the East by the same channel. Its length from North to South, *i. e.* from Waterford to Carlingford, amounts to about 104 miles, its breadth from east to west, from Howth to Athlone about 56, the circumference is 360 miles. Its principal harbours are, Drogheda, Dublin, Dundalk, Wicklow, Arklow, and Wexford; and it comprizes twelve counties, viz. Louth, East Meath, West Meath, Dublin, Kildare, King and Queen's County, Wicklow, Carlow, Kilkenny and Wexford.

This province contains one archbishopric, 3 bishoprics, and about 123,000 houses, 858 parishes, 99 baronies and 53 boroughs; its principal rivers are the Boyne, Liffey, Barrow, Nuer, Slane and the Inn.

The Boyne is celebrated for the victory obtained on its banks by King William over King James. This province is computed to contain 2,642,958 Irish plantation acres, or 4,281,155 British acres: it was formerly governed by petty kings of its own; it is now



now the most populous in the kingdom and the inhabitants are the most polite, and, in general, as zealous protestants as any in the British dominions. Leinster is very well cultivated, enjoys a remarkable good air and abounds in corn, cattle, horses, fowl and fish. The bog of Allen, the largest in the kingdom, extends almost across the whole province from east to west, through which the New Canal is now cutting; the turf of this bog is esteemed the best in Ireland. This province gives the title of duke to the antient family of Fitzgerald, late earls of Kildare. The trustees of the linen manufacture for the province of Leinster, are

Lord Chancellor for the time being.  
Duke of Leinster.

Earl of Antrim.

Earl of Tyrone.

Earl of Hillsborough.

Earl of Lanesborough.

Earl of Clanbrassil.

Earl of Roden.

Lord Vis. Cuninghame.

Lord Vis. Clermont.

Lord Brabazon.

Rt. Hon. Sir Archibald Acheson, Bt.

Thomas Cobbe, Esq.

Rt. Hon. James Fortescue.

Sir William Fownes, Bt.

Rt. Hon. John Ponsonby.

Rt. Hon. Owen Wynne.

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County

## County of KILDARE.

This county is bounded on the north by East Meath, on the south by Catherlough, on the east by Dublin and Wicklow, and on the West by the King's and Queen's counties. Its length is about 37 miles and its breadth 23. It is a fine arable country, the soil being very rich and fertile, and the air temperate and pleasant, well watered by the Barrow, Liffey, and other rivers, and is well inhabited throughout and cultivated. It contains 228,590 Irish plantation acres, 9000 houses which are daily increasing, 100 parishes, 10 baronies, 4 boroughs, and returns 10 members to parliament. The chief towns are

Kildare.

Kilcullen.

Athy.

Maynooth.

Naas.

Kilcock.

Castletown.

Harristown.

Monasterevin.

Kildare, the capital town of the county, and gives the title of marquis to the duke of Leinster, on whose ancestors the castle and town of Kildare were bestowed by Edward II. who also conferred the title of earl of Kildare on this noble family of Fitzgerald. James the father of his grace William the present duke of Leinster, was created duke by his present majesty. This town is governed by a sovereign, recorder, and two portieves. It is the see of a bishop who has precedence of all the Irish bishops except that

that of Meath; but as this fee is but very poorly endowed, the bishops of Kildare for the time being are also deans of Christchurch, Dublin. It is 24 miles W. from Dublin, and the post goes twice a week.

Kilcock. A town of no considerable trade: there are two good inns in it, but the best is Byrne's, the new inn. Though the town is much frequented by travellers it is suffered to remain neglected, the houses many of them being in a ruinous condition; it is on the great road to the north of Ireland.

Monasterevin. A small town of considerable trade; near this town is the celebrated Curragh of Kildare, which is a large, open, level plain, large enough for a camp of ten thousand men; the horse races there, are the most eminent in the kingdom, they begin annually on Easter Monday; it is reckoned by all sportsmen to be the best race course in Europe. This town is 28 miles from Dublin, and the post goes twice a week. Many of the inhabitants in this part of the county are employed in the linen manufacture.

Kilcullen. A neat market town, 20 miles S. W. of Dublin, well known by all travellers, being in the high road from Dublin to the south part of Ireland: the post goes twice a week.

Carton. The seat of his grace the duke of Leinster, which contains a magnificent and elegant stone house with large and considerable

fiderable offices, the demesne is so highly improved, that art and nature united cannot produce a more elegant and delightful spot; the assistances of art having never been spared by this illustrious family to render it such, however great the expence. Strangers are politely admitted to view the mansion and gardens and being only 10 miles S. of Dublin, it is well worthy their attention.

Harristown. Is a small borough town, distant from Dublin 17 miles south west; it is governed by a sovereign and burgessees.

Athy. Is a small neat town, and has a good market, distant from Dublin 31 miles, south, and from Kildare 10 miles south, situated, upon the river barrow, over which there is a bridge. It is governed by a sovereign, two bailiffs, and a recorder; and the assizes are alternately held here and at Naas. Long. 10 30. lat. 35 0. The post goes from and to Dublin twice a week.

Maynooth. A large village near Carton, part of the estate of the Duke of Leinster. Distant from Dublin 10 miles, west. The post goes once a week.

Naas. The assizes are held here alternately as in Athy, and is the shire town; it is small, but has a good market. There have been two exceeding large long stones placed here as bounderies, it is supposed, of the antient kings. This town is situated on the great south road 14 miles S. W. from Dublin,



Dublin, and sends two members to parliament. Post goes once a week.

Ophaly. A small town, which gives the title of baron to the Duke of Leinster.

### County of LOUTH.

The county of Louth is bounded on the north by Armagh and Carlingford bay, on the east by St. George's Channel, on the south east by Meath, from which it is parted by the river Boyne, and on the west by East Meath and Monaghan. The soil is exceeding fruitful in corn and grass, and the air is healthful and pleasant. It is the smallest county in Ireland, being only 21 miles in length, from Drogheda to Narrow Water, and 13 in breadth, from Dunany to Clontarf, contains 126,980 Irish plantation acres, about 9000 houses, and 50 parishes. It sends two members to parliament for the county, and two for Drogheda, Dundalk, Carlingford, Atherdee and Dunleer. It contains many monuments of Antiquity, well deserving the attention of the curious, as is particularly noticed in the particular places where they occur. Chief towns are

Drogheda.

Atherdee.

Dundalk.

Dunleer.

Carlingford.

Drogheda. Is a borough, a market and a post town, and is the most ancient and largest town in Ireland. It was formerly well fortified, but the castle and wall were

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demolished

demolished by Oliver Cromwell, in 1649, who besieged Drogheda with an army of 10,000 men, took this town by storm and put the whole garrison, consisting of 4,000 men, to the sword. It stands near the mouth of the river Boyne, on a bay of its own name. The harbour is very good, tho' the entrance is somewhat difficult; and there is a very great trade carried on here, which is every day improving, particularly to the north of Ireland, for which it is most conveniently situated. There are imported from England hither, considerable quantities of coals, not only for the use of the city but a so for the adjacent country, which are conveyed to a great distance by means of the river Boyne, which is a most noble and grand river, and of a very great depth, especially near the centre of the town, which is divided by this river into two parts, and has a strong stone bridge over it, which leads into Shop-street.

It is distant from Dublin 23 miles north, and from the Irish Channel 5 miles, and gives the title of Earl to the noble family of Moore. About three miles west of this place on the river Boyne there is a magnificent Obelisk erected, in memory of King William III'd's passage and victory there, in 1690, a few days after which, King James's garrison in Drogheda surrendered to King William. It is at present governed by a mayor, aldermen and sheriffs, and

and hath a barrack for two companies of foot. The mayoralty house is an elegant stone edifice, with a large assembly room therein, situated on the north side of the river. The Tholsel is also peculiarly well adapted for that purpose, in which are a sessions house and many elegant apartments for the use of the citizens to transact business. And St. Lawrence's gate is another antient building; besides many others.

In the year 838, the Ostmen or Danes, arriving in a fleet of near sixty sail, possessed themselves of the mouth of the river Boyne at this town. Several privileges were granted to this place by Edward II. especially that of a mint; and in 1365, an academy was erected here, with many ample privileges for the education of youth but for want of proper support it was soon dropped. There is, however, at present here an academy kept by the Rev. Doctor Norris.

This city made a remarkable defence in the rebellion of 1641, under Lord Moor and Sir Henry Tichburn, but was at last obliged to surrender to the Duke of Ormond and Lord Inchiquin. The post goes from hence six times a week to Dublin. Lon. 11. 5. lat. 43. 45. The two principal harbours in the county of Louth, are those of Drogheda and Dundalk. The bay of Dundalk has good moorings at all times of the moon, in four to upwards of eight fathoms water, in which are many very good landmarks



marks either for bringing up or making the town of Dundalk, and in crossing the bar at high water, or ordinary neap tides, there is from 15 to 18 feet water, and the port is very safe for shipping. The bay abounds with all sorts of fish customary in the channel.

Dundalk. Is distant from Drogheda 20 miles north, and 43 from Dublin, north. It is a borough, a market and a post town. It is very strong both by nature and art, and seated on a bay of its own name. In 1649, upon the approach of Oliver Cromwell, the rebels quitted this town, as did also, in 1689, the popish garrison, at the arrival of Duke Schomberg. Edward Bruce, brother of Robert king of Scotland, was defeated near this town, and 8,000 of his men were killed, after having reigned as king for one year in Ireland, and resided in this town.

This was a royal city in the reign of Edward II. when it was a place of considerable strength, being surrounded by a number of castles and towers, particularly at Rath, Ballrichan, and Rood's town. Several of the monarchs of Ireland were crowned and resided here. Small castles appear to have been formerly the ordinary residence of the inhabitants, they being built very strong for their defence, and at convenient distances from each other.

Killany. This is an antient town, which is situated very low and by the side of a river which winds its course a little beyond it, but its



being in so low a situation renders it not much noticed. It had a very fine old church, and a stone bridge over the river leading to it, which is now almost in ruins. There is a little fort or camp adjoining to it, on a large and beautiful green mount, called mount Killany; the height of it is 70 feet, and the circumference at the top 120. It is supposed to have been an ancient burial place, and this monument raised to perpetuate the memory of some prince. Spencer says, (in his view of the state of Ireland) "It was a great use amongst the Irish, to make great assemblies together upon a rath or hill, there to parley, as is said, about matters and wrongs between township and township, " or one private person and another. Farther that these round hills and square bawns, which we see so strongly trenched and thrown up, were at first ordained for the same purpose, that people might assemble themselves therein, and therefore antiently they were called Folk-motes."

Atherdee or Ardee. Is situated 31 miles N. W. from Dublin, 8 miles from Drogheda, and stands upon a small river that falls into Dundalk Bay, and there forms a small harbour. It is a market town, tho' inconsiderable, and a borough. The post goes to Dublin twice a week: There is a magnificent mount, called the Castle Guard of Atherdee, which is inclosed with a double ditch. The perpendicular height of it is 90 feet,

feet, the circumference of the top is about 140, and round the foundation 600 feet. It is supposed to be a burial place of some of the ancient Irish kings; there is a small, but fine old castle, called the Castle of Kilingcool, which is between this town and Dundalk, situated upon an eminence full in view of all the adjacent country. Underneath it are various vaults and caves of near 12 feet square, and are said to communicate by a long subterraneous passage with Castle Derver, distant about 6 furlongs. There are also in the neighbourhood of this town several mounds, which were erected to perpetuate the memory of some of the antient chiefs; this manner of burial in Ireland we have great reason to believe was first practised by the Danes, according to Joannes Cyprus, an eminent writer of their nation, who says: “ It was customary with them “ before they could have time to build pyramids, or raise obelisks, to the memory “ of their kings and great men, to erect “ over them vast hillocks of earth, heaped “ as high as mountains, and chiefly in such “ places thro’ which men continually travelled, as high roads and public passages; “ that by this means they might consecrate “ to posterity the memory of their most “ celebrated men, and in a manner, render “ their names immortal.”

Drumiskin. In this village is one of those Danish round stone towers, which is 110 feet

feet high, and beautifully diminish from a base of 18 feet. What was the first intention of these towers, is not generally known; some imagine them to have been watch towers or beacons; others, that they were purgatorial pillars in which the penitent was immured till it was thought he had purged away his crimes: But, it is most probable to suppose, that as they are always found near churches, they were designed for bell-fries, or Curfew steeples to warn the people of any danger, or to call the people together to hear mass, &c.

Castlebellingham (commonly called Germand's-town). Is a small inconsiderable town, but is remarkable for there having been formerly a very strong camp on a mount called Green Mount, which is situated near this town, upon the summit of a large hill, and commands an agreeable point of view of several other remarkable objects which every way enliven the prospect round it. The people that live near it have a tradition, that here was held the first parliament in Ireland; but there are other accounts which say, the first Irish parliament was held in the county of Meath. On the plains of Ballinahatney is a fort or bode, which is supposed to be one of the common kind of habitations belonging to the first planters. These forts, Spencer says, were erected for their security, "for the Danes in Ireland being at first but a few in number, built them on small round hills



“ hills or mounts, and were very strongly  
 “ fenced in every quarter of the hundred,  
 “ to the end that if in the night or any  
 “ other time, any troubles, cry or uproar  
 “ should happen, they might repair with all  
 “ speed unto their own fort, which was ap-  
 “ pointed for their quarter, and there remain  
 “ safe, till they could assemble themselves  
 “ in greater strength: for they were made so  
 “ strong with one small entrance, that  
 “ whosoever came thither first, were he  
 “ one or two, or like few, he or they might  
 “ there rest safe, and defend themselves  
 “ against many, till more succour came unto  
 “ them: and when they were gathered to a  
 “ sufficient number, they marched unto the  
 “ next fort, and so forward till they met  
 “ the peril, or knew the occasion thereof.”

See Spencer's state of Ireland.

Dunleer. This small market town is situ-  
 ated between Ardee and Drogheda, and is  
 27 miles from Dublin—Here are the re-  
 mains of a Danish Temple to be seen, which  
 by some is called Killing Hill, and is near  
 the plains of Dundalk; it has all the marks  
 of having been a magnificent building.—  
 Near this hill is *Faghs na ain eigbe*, or the  
 one night's work. It is a very uncommon  
 building, representing at a distance the ruins  
 of an old castle, and one way, the stump of  
 a Danish Tower; the shape of it resembles  
 the hulk of an antique ship; and the walls  
 of it are near 7 feet thick. It is supposed



to be the tomb or monument of some of the first adventurers to this island, or pirates, the western seas being much infested with them before the conquest of this kingdom. In this county is a very old curious cross, about 18 feet high, called St. Boyne's Cross. It is said to be all of one stone; it was sent from Rome and erected by order of the Pope. On one side is a figure representing Christ, and on the other St. Patrick; at the bottom are the figures of Adam and Eve, and also a figure of St. Boyne. There is a sort of History of the creation, all sculptured throughout. At Torfeckan, near Dunleer, are the remains of a fine old castle, belonging to the See of Armagh, and formerly one of the seats of the Lord Primate of all Ireland, wherein he used to reside a considerable part of the year. Archbishop Usher was its last inhabitant. It is pleasantly situated by the side of a pleasant river.

Athenry. This town is supposed to be, by Camden, the Rigia or Regia of Ptolemy. It gives the title of Baron to the Earl of Louth, and that of Viscount to the noble family of Netterville. Between this town and Carlingford is Castle-Rath, and appears to have been antiently the residence of some person of distinction; probably that of a bishop or abbot, by a chapel being adjoining to it; near it are several forts or raths, and near the fort is a sepulchral mount, which evidently appears to have been made use of for

for that purpose. Homer by two very long passages in his Iliad seems to intimate that this was long ago the practice both of the Greeks and Phenicians; and their manner of burying the dead, particularly heroes and eminent men, of which the monument of Patrochus, in the 2<sup>d</sup> book of the Iliad, and that of Hector in the last, are notable instances of this sort. Describing the funeral of the first of these heroes Mr. Pope thus translates that poet.

The sacred relics to the tent they bore,  
The urn a viel of linen cover'd o'er;  
That done, they bid the sepulchre aspire,  
And cast the deep foundations round the  
pyre.

High in the midst they heap the swelling  
bed

Of rising earth, memorial of the dead.  
Castletown. A small town in the county of Louth, is remarkable for a mount called after this town, consisting of a large fort; and is supposed from its appearance it was a royal or chief Danish station; for such it appears to have been well worthy of, having near it a magnificent sepulchre, in which some of their most eminent captains lie interred. The town from whence this castle takes its name, was sacked and destroyed by Edward Bruce, brother to the King of Scotland about the year 1318.

Carlingford. Stands on the south side of a large bay of its own name, where there is  
room

room for a very considerable navy. The bay is about 4 miles long and as many broad, and in the narrowest part two miles broad : and having from 10 to 20 fathom water in most places, at the bar there is water enough for any ships not drawing above 22 feet, and is very deep in the entrance; but there being several rocks, between which the passages are narrow, it is little frequented by shipping. It is to be observed that when in harbour, the ships are well defended by the highlands from all winds. Several of their ships are employed in the fishery on the coast, and others in bringing coals from Whitehaven. The town is 26 miles north of Drogheda, and about 49 from Dublin, and is small and neat. There are several considerable merchants here, and many of the inhabitants are employed in ship building. It gives the title of Vicount to the Earl of Tyrconnel. Long. 11. 12. lat. 54. 5.

The ancient town of Carlingford consisted originally of a number of small castles, which appear to have been the common habitations in this county in general; that being the manner of building formerly; and as they were built at a small distance from each other, whence it is imagined in case of surprize one castle assisted the other; the manner of building then I am informed by the inhabitants of this county, was borrowed from the Spaniards, who formerly were visitors of this island. In this town are still



still to be seen the ruins of a fine monastery, and near it upon the summit of a hill is a little church or chapel with a spacious burying place adjoining. The neighbouring mountains are so high, that during great part of the summer season the inhabitants of the town lose sight of the sun some hours before it sets in the rational horizon.

Carlingford Castle, was built in the reign of King John, in the year 1210. The foundation is on a solid rock washed by the sea, in the mouth of the harbour of Carlingford; some of the walls are 11 feet thick, and was formerly a magnificent building of great strength; on one side of which was a platform or battery designed for the defence of the harbour, and to defend a narrow pass at the foot of the mountains, close by the sea, where very few men can walk abreast, being surrounded on one side by very high mountains, and on the other by dangerous rocks, some of which are near 700 yards perpendicular, and beneath them an exceeding deep sea.

#### County of EASTMEATH.

Is bounded on the north by Cavan and Louth, on the east by the Irish Channel, on the south by Kildare and Dublin, and on the West by Longford and Westmeath. It is 32 miles long and about the same in breadth. This county abounds in corn, pasture and herds of cattle, the air and soil being



# EAST-MEATH. 189

being extremely good, and is well inhabited. Formerly this county had petty kings. It contains 249,944 Irish plantation acres, about 9300 houses, 62 parishes and 18 baronies, and returns the following members to parliament, viz. two knights of the shire, and two for Trim, Kells, Athboy, Navan, Duleek, and Ratoath. It gives the title of earl to the noble family of Nugent.

The chief towns in the county of East-meath are the following:

Trim. Duleek.

Kells. Ratoath.

Athboy. Ardbraccan.

Navan.

Athboy. A borough and a market town, situated 5 miles south west of Trim, and 28 miles north west from Dublin. It consists of one street about a quarter of a mile in length, the market-house is a plain stone building, the principal inn is the George, where I met with good entertainment, and is the best on this road. Here are many genteel houses, and in its neighbourhood are several gentlemen's seats.

Navan. Situated on the river Boyne, 22 miles N. W. of Dublin. It is the principal residence of the bishop of Meath. One troop of horse is quartered in the barrack here.

Slane. Distant from Dublin 30 miles N. W. and 7 miles from Drogheda, West. This town was laid out into four streets by lord

lord viscount Conyngham, the houses are well built and in the modern taste with lime stone, of which there are great quantities in this neighbourhood. The flour mills on the banks of the river Boyne, are without exception the most compleat in Europe, built under the direction of Mr. Jebb from Chichester in Suffex, who has considerably improved upon Mr. Drinkwater's flour mills at Selfey, near Chichester. The proprietors of these mills at Slane are colonel Burton, Blaney Townley Balfour, Esq; and Mr. Jebb: and every process of bolting, grinding, and dressing flour is carried on here very extensively. The mills are built of lime stone, contain eight floors, and have a noble appearance. They are by several persons of skill esteemed, both for size and contrivance, equal if not superior to any structure of the sort in Europe; and judiciously and conveniently situated in the center of a corn country. It appears by accurate calculations that 36,000 barrels of wheat were ground into flour last harvest. The works of these mills are so extensive and well contrived, that in the driest summer, they can absolutely command much more water than may be necessary for all the purposes of said mills. If they were able to procure at all times a sufficient quantity of wheat, they could manufacture 20000 sacks of flour, owing to the great knowledge and abilities of Mr. Jebb, who is the conductor. They can

can make flour of Irish wheat equal to any imported, and able at all times to send large quantities to Dublin and Drogheda from their vicinity to those places. Upwards of 6000*l.* were expended in erecting said mills and water works, and they are at present building granaries. Mr. Jebb's house adjoining is a beautiful stone building, and there are many houses for the workmen, with large gardens to each, in a very neat and convenient manner. Here is also a compact church elegantly fitted up, the rector is the rev. Mr. Dogherty, who has a glebe house adjoining, which is very neat and elegant. The seat of lord Conyngham is about a quarter of a mile from the town; it consists of a large ancient stone castle, with a great many rooms, but for the most part small. Here is a very good collection of pictures, many of them by the most eminent masters. The castle was besieged by King James's army in 1690, and many of the friends of King William were killed therein; the walls of the first floor are three yards thick. The demesne is very large with the Boyne river running thro' it, but is at present not in such order as it was formerly. There is a good inn at Slane, with every convenience for travellers. Slane College is an ancient stone building, at present much in ruins.

Duleek. Is situated on the river Nanny, a small town of no great trade.

Ratoath. A small town, the neighbouring country is very fertile and as well improv-



ed as any part of this kingdom; great part of which is the estate of William Rathborne, Esq. who has an elegant house with a large extensive demesne.

**Ardbraccan.** Remarkable for producing a white stone used in buildings, much resembling Portland stone; it is in general used throughout this province, particularly in Dublin, where are many edifices built therewith which are universally admired. The Bishop of Meath has a seat at this place.

**Trim.** The county town, is 20 miles north west from Dublin, and is remarkable for several parliaments held here, and for a large antient castle. It is situated on the river Boyne. One troop of horse is quartered in the barrack here; and it has a protellant working school wherein 40 children are educated. It is governed by a sovereign, recorder and town clerk, and returns two members to parliament.

**Kells.** A town of no considerable trade, distant from Dublin 30 miles north west. Long. 7. 20. lat. 53. 45. Gives the title of Viscount to the noble family of Cholmondeley. The Bull Inn is the best, but the George Inn is the most frequented; they are both in the centre of the town.

**Dangan, near Trim.** This is the elegant seat of the Earl of Mornington, which is equal if not superior to any in Ireland. The demesne contains about 300 acres. The improvements therein are beyond conception, elegant



elegant and useful; and in many parts are temples, statues and other decorations, executed under his lordship's directions in a taste peculiar to that nobleman. The green house, gardens, fine gravel walks, all demand the attention of the curious, to whom they are open by his lordship's order. Strangers are always permitted to view the improvements, and invited to take any refreshment they please.

The house is very large, and contains many noble apartments, and the hall is the grandest I ever saw; but the chapel is infinitely superior in point of real elegance to any of the kind in Europe, the Escorial in Spain only excepted. The windows are of stained glass, executed by the ingenious Mr. Jervas: the first window represents Moses writing the Ten Commandments on tables of stone, the colours are exceedingly beautiful, the drapery natural, the features expressive, and the whole figure is as large as life. In the second window is the figure of St. Luke, which is also executed by the same ingenious artist, in a manner which reflects the highest honour on him as an artist, and fills the beholder with admiration at the amazing beauty of the figure, which is highly finished, and may be justly esteemed one of the most superb paintings in that way this or perhaps any other kingdom can produce.

In the third window is, represented St. Paul preaching at Athens; the whole figure

K

is

is exceeding elegant, and the features so expressive, that it is equally apt to strike the beholder with awe and delight, for the expression is so strong that the spectator would imagine St. Paul was really delivering his oration, the audience attending him being represented so strongly agreeable to nature, that few pieces of the kind can equal, and, I may venture to say, none can surpass it; besides the colouring and drapery is such as demands the attention of the curious in that almost lost art. But what even exceeds this is the altar-piece, which is likewise in stained glass; there indeed the spectator is really amazed, for the representation of the Crucifixion is so beautifully represented that the mind must be insensible indeed that is not affected at so awful a scene, especially when shewn with such superb grandeur, and enriched with every embellishment art can give. The altar-piece is of crimson velvet richly embroidered with gold lace. The pulpit and reading desk is of mahogany covered with the same: the seats are likewise of mahogany, covered with scarlet cloth. The whole chapel is in the Mosaic order, and is fifty feet long and thirty broad. The celebration of Divine Service is constantly performed here every day, and, to use my lord's own expression, he is determined to spare no expence to render it worthy the sublime purpose to which it is consecrated. The organ is one of the finest toned ones I ever

ever heard, and in point of beauty and elegance is extremely well adapted. It is fixed over the entrance into the chapel opposite the altar.

#### County of WEST MEATH.

This county is bounded on the north by the counties of Cavan and Longford, from which it is separated for the most part by the river Inny. On the east by the county of East Meath, on the south by the King's County, and on the west by the county of Roscommon. Its greatest length from east to west is about 38 English miles, from Castletown near Athboy to Athlone, and about 21 miles in breadth from Finay to Kinnegad: containing about 180,000 acres, plantation measure, of profitable land, exclusive of bogs, lakes and barren mountains; including them it contains near 250,000 Irish acres.

West Meath is justly esteemed the garden of Ireland, being for the most part of a fruitful and pleasant soil, well watered with a number of small rivers, lakes, and brooks, and in general stored with excellent arable, pasture and meadow grounds, producing all kinds of grain, plenty of tame and wild fowl, fruits, fresh water fish, cattle, and, in short, not deficient in any thing which can contribute to the use and emolument of life. It was formerly abounding with many large forests, but most of the timber having been



cut down, little remains of them but copses and underwoods; a circumstance much to be regretted in this as well as in many other parts of Ireland. This county is divided into eleven baronies, viz. on the north east, Delvin; on the north the half barony of Fore, Corkery, Moygoysh, and Rathconrath; on the north and west Kilkenny; on the west and south Clonlonan; on the south Moycashell, and Fartulla; on the south east, Fairbill, and in the centre the barony of Moyashell and Maheredernan. The principal commodities are corn of all sorts, hides, tallow, flax, hemp, cheese, butter, wool, honey, wax, &c. It contains upwards of 9300 houses, 62 parishes, and returns 10 members to parliament. This is an inland county, having no navigable river, nor established manufactory, and the greatest part of the inhabitants living in small towns and villages.

The principal residence of the Monarchs of Ireland, was at Tarah in this county, where were held their solemn festivals and conventions upon important occasions, and to which resorted a great confluence of the nobility and gentry.

The chief towns in the county of West Meath, are, Mullingar.

Fore, Kinnegad.

Athlone. Kilbeggan.

Mullingar.



Mullingar. The shire town of this county, distant from Dublin 37 miles north west. It is a town of considerable trade, which of late has much increased, and is very populous. It hath a barrack for two troops of horse, and returns two members to parliament. It is situated near the centre of the county. The post goes to Dublin twice a week. With regard to the antient history of this city, it appears according to Ware's *Monast.* that about the year 1227, a priory of Canon Regulars was founded here, which was known by the name of *The House of God of Mullingar*, by Ralph le Petit, Bishop of Meath. Here was also a convent of friars predicant, founded, in 1237, by the Nugents; several chapters of the order being held here, shew that it was a great monastery; part of the bell-tower and some other ruins remain. See Dr. Burke's *Hib. Dom.* p. 218. There are also the remains of many ancient castles to be seen. Here is a handsome church, with a gaol, a sessions house, and other public buildings; as also a number of modern well built houses for the merchants, &c. The trade is great on account of its being on the great road from Dublin to Connaught; the whole town is the property of Lord Granard, and a manor court is held here, wherein actions without limit may be tried, and also court leet, court baron, &c. according to law.

Fore. This ancient corporation town, is seated on the north side of the hill which separates it from Lough Lene, about 40 miles north west from Dublin. This town is said to have been antiently the residence of many learned men, and an university was established for the education of youth. Its name in the Irish tongue signifies the Town of Books. There are many evident marks, of its having been a place of devotion, for there appear the ruins of three parish churches, one monastery, and one church or cell of an anchoret. This monastery was built by St. Fechin about the year 630. The town is very poor, having little trade.

Delvin, in the barony of the same, where is a large square castle, with a round tower at each corner, which exemplifies in a particular manner the ancient magnificence of those structures. It gives the title of Baron to the noble family of Nugent, Earl of West Meath. The patent roll of this family was dated in the 12th year of King Richard II. in 1389, by which it appears that William Baron Delvin, was then in ward to the king, by the name of William Fitzgerald Nugent, Baron of Delvin.

Ballimore. A market town, situated in the midway between Mullingar and Athlone. Here was formerly a strong garrison of English forces, with deep entrenchments and a draw bridge, and was the chief fortress

fortress in the county. Here is also a handsome church.

Rathconrath. Where is also a large church, but no other circumstance worth relating.

Plary. Situated about 9 miles from Mullingar, is remarkable for there having been both a friary, and nunnery, which, according to Ware's *Monast.* were founded by the Lacys in the reign of Henry II. and were of the order of Gilbertines. King Henry VIII. converted the church of this abbey into the cathedral of the diocese of Meath.

Ardnacranna. A monastery was here founded for Carmelites in the 14th century, by Robert Dillon, of Drumrany. Vide Burke's Hib. Dom. p. 752. And Lodge in his peerage, vol. i. p. 153, says that in 1545, the lands were granted to Sir Robert Dillon, of Newtown, and therein it is called the monastery of the friars preachers of Athnecarne.

Kilkenny West. Is situated near Athlone, where are the ruins of a monastery belonging to the Knights Templars; but Ware in his history of Ireland, supposed it to have been founded for Cross-bearers. It was founded by Thomas, a priest, (great grandson of Sir Henry Dillon) who came into Ireland in 1185, and who was buried therein. Lodge, vol. i. p. 145.

Ballinegrofs. A small place where is a handsome church with a tower built in 1680.

K 4 Multifernan.



Multifernan. Seated on the river Gaine, in the barony of Corkery: here a monastery of Franciscan friars was founded by William Delamere, in the reign of Henry III. in 1236; but in the reign of Henry VIII. it was dissolved. About the year 1630 it was again in the hands of the Roman Catholics, and was by them repaired, beautified and adorned with images. Here it was, in 1641, that the leaders of the fatal rebellion, which broke out with so much fury and havoc on the English and Protestants in Ireland, first assembled: for this place being conveniently situated almost in the centre of the kingdom, the insurgents had frequent meetings here, who came from all parts of the country for that purpose. The ruins of this monastery are still to be seen.

Kenard. This place is situated on the banks of the river Inny, remarkable for a magnificent monastery of Augustine Friars, called *Tristernaugh*, which signifies thorns. It was built in an Octagon form by Sir Geoffry Constantine in the time of Henry II. Near this place was encamped O'Dogherty, one of the antient chieftains of Connaught, with an army of 600 men.

Kilbeggan. This small town is situated 16 miles east of Athlone, and 42 West of Dublin, in which is a tolerable market, and is a borough town. The post goes from hence to Dublin 4 times a week. There being many very large bogs near this town, from



from whence the county is principally supplied with turf for firing. Here was a monastery built in the year 1200, under the patronage of the Virgin Mary, with a handsome church.

Kinnegad. A small town, in which is nothing worth particular mention, except the cheese which is made here, resembling both in taste and colour the Cheshire cheese.

Rathwite. Situated in the barony of Tipperin, in an elevated situation, where are to be seen the ruins of a strong fortress, built by Sir Hugh de Lacy, in 1190, who was one of the first English adventurers who came over hither with Henry II. to whom that monarch gave the territory of Meath; as is more particularly mentioned in the general history of this kingdom, prefixed to this work.

Killucum. At this place, which is near Rathwite, are the remains of an handsome church, as also a castle, both said to have been built by Sir Hugh de Lacy.

There are in this county many rivers which are very large, particularly that noble one the Shannon, which is navigable for 60 miles inland, and permits ships of the greatest burthen to come up to quay of Limerick. The river Inny holds a continued course of ten miles within this county, dividing the barony of Moygoysh into two half baronies. The river Brosny riseth in Lough-Foyle, and running by the barony of Moycashel and

Kilbeg.

Kilbeggan, runs into the Shannon near Banagher. In these rivers are great quantities of fish, &c.

In the river of Tullagheen, near Fieldstown in this county, is a great quantity of Eels, for the most part white-bellied, and thence derives the name of Silver Eels. They are remarkable for their fine taste as well as colour, which proceeds from the superior purity of the water of this river, with a sandy or gravelly bottom. The river Gaine, which is a small but pleasant water of about four or five miles course in the barony of Corkery, abounds with the best trouts both white and red, and is also well stored with small pike. This county hath many lakes or loughs, and a number of rivulets and brooks, well stored with fish. The principal lakes are, Lough Lene and Lough Dierreagh: they are both very large and winding into several long, large and deep recesses, and run between two very high hills called Knock Ross and Knock Eyeen, which are covered with abundance of trees, and command a most delightful prospect.

#### County of LONGFORD.

The county of Longford is in general a very fruitful pleasant county, tho' not without bogs and fens in many places. It is bounded on the north by the counties of Leitrim and Cavan, on the east and south by West Meath, and on the west by Roscommon, from

from which it is parted by the Shannon. It is about 27 miles long and 16 broad, containing about 134,800 acres, 5000 houses, 24 parishes, 6 baronies. Returns 10 members to parliament, 2 for the county and 2 for each of the following towns, viz. Longford, Granard, Lanesborough, and St. Johnstown, which are the chief towns in the county.

Longford. The shire town of the county, situated on the river Cromlin, which falls a few miles below it into the Shannon, has a large castle and barracks for a troop of horse. Gives the title of baron to the noble family of Packenham, and formerly gave the title of earl to the family of Angier, and of viscount to the family of Micklethwaite. It is a borough, and hath a very good market.

Granard. Distant from Dublin 44 miles north west. Is a borough, and has a tolerable market, tho' but a small place, at the north east part of this county, 10 miles from Longford. It hath a barrack for one company of foot—Gives the title of earl to a branch of the Scotch family of Forbes. The post goes to Dublin 4 times a week.

Lanesborough. Stands on the Shannon, over which there is a bridge, distant from Longford 7 miles south west. A troop of horse is quartered in the barrack here. It is a borough and a market town. Gives the title of earl to a branch of the noble family of Butler, as it does that of viscount to the family of Lane. St.



St. Johnstown. Is situated a small distance from Granard, the trade of which is much on the decline.

### County of DUBLIN.

This county is the most capital in the province of Leinster, has Wicklow on the south, Meath on the West and north, Kildare on the West, and the Irish sea or St. George's Channel on the east. It is about twenty-fix miles in length from North to south, and fifteen from east to west. It far exceeds any other part of Ireland, not only in populousness, trade, culture, and wealth, but in elegance, politeness, ingenuity, and every species of improvement and refinement. It is exceeding pleasant and fertile, abounding with all the necessaries and conveniences of life, especially towards the North. In the south part are many mountains of great magnitude from whence are most beautiful prospects of the city of Dublin and of the many noblemen's and gentlemen's seats, numbers of which are truly magnificent interspersed throughout this extensive and well improved country, and the Bay below the city to the east adds greatly to the beauty of the prospect.

In this county, a great variety of petrifications, spars, gems, chrystals and pebbles are met with, and in Poolbeg oysters, pearls. There are also found among stones the gupsum



sum stratum, &c. which answers the purposes of plaster of Paris.

This county contains 123,786 Irish plantation acres, 87 parishes, 9 baronies, one city, and one university. The number of houses as appears by the hearth-money collectors books are 21,103. The increase of buildings every day renders it very populous. It returns to parliament two knights, two citizens and six burgeses, including the boroughs of Swords and Newcastle.

Dublin (city of) is situated on the river Liffey, near the bottom of a most beautiful bay, to which it gives name, and which is between three and four miles wide at its entrance, and near seven deep, with hills and promontories on both sides. This elegant city is the seat of the government and the chief courts of justice, and its situation is peculiarly pleasant, having a view of the sea on one side and a fine improved country on the other; it is bounded on the south by the mountains of Wicklow and open on the east to the bay of Dublin, on entering of which, the harbour of Dublin affords a prospect scarcely to be equalled, a wide extended semicircle, ornamented on each side with an incredible number of country houses. Dublin hath a considerable number of charitable institutions, more so than any city of its size in Europe. Indeed benevolence appears to be an inherent virtue in the Irish, as may be observed from the many hospitals

pitals and charitable institutions, &c. described in the ensuing pages.

Dublin is in latitude 55. 14. longitude 11. 10. is the capital of the province of Leinster and of the kingdom of Ireland, is distant from Holyhead in Wales about 60 miles, from Chester about 101 miles, and lies westward of both, being at the mouth of the Liffey near the Irish channel: the longest day is 16 hours 46 min. and shortest 7. 14. Some parts of this city are almost contiguous to the sea, having been gained from it, yet Dublin is considerably less immersed in the vapours of the sea than the city of Cork. In circumference it is 5 miles and a half Irish, in length 2 and a quarter, in breadth 1 and a quarter, lies in a bottom between a long range of mountains, extended from the S. W. to the S. E. at the distance of about 7 miles, and an acclivity to the north by means of which position it enjoys the benefit of free air from W. to E. and from E. to W. It is a beautiful city and enjoys a situation for pleasantness hardly to be equalled.

This city hath been known by various names. The Irish called it Ath-Cliath, *i. e.* the Ford of Hurdles, and Bally-Ath-Cliath, that is a town on the ford of hurdles, because hurdles were laid on the low and marshy parts of the town before the river Liffey was embanked by quays. Ptolemy called it Eblana. The inhabitants of Fingal called

called it Dívelin, and the Welsh Dinas-Dulin, or the city of Dulin; but it now is universally known by the name of Dublin. King Henry the second in 1172, upon the submission of the Irish potentates to him, granted by charter "to his subjects of Bristol, his city of Dublin to inhabit, and to hold of him and his heirs for ever, with all the liberties and free customs, which his subjects of Bristol then enjoyed at Bristol, and through hall England." The liberties of this city were founded on this charter, which were afterwards confirmed and enlarged by King John and his successors and by several acts of parliament extant in the Roll's Office. In the 9th century the walls and fortifications of Dublin were erected by the Ostmen or Danes.

With respect to the present public and private buildings and the elegance of many of the principal streets they greatly resemble those of London, and are indeed very little inferior to them. Every third year the Lord Mayor attended by the city officers and 25 corporations perambulates the bounds of the city which is called riding the Franchises. Upon the election of a Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Recorder, they are presented to the Lord Lieutenant and privy council for their approbation, before whom they take the oaths of supremacy and allegiance, and the Lord Mayor is always taken out of the board of aldermen, but the commons



commons must approve of him, without which he cannot serve that office. The lord mayor, aldermen and sheriffs are justices of the peace.

Henry IV. in 1407, granted to the mayor of Dublin and to his successors licence to have a gilded sword borne before them, for the honour of the king and his heirs and of his subjects of Dublin, in the same manner as the lord mayors of London had the sword borne before them. The first muskets ever seen in Ireland were brought from Germany in 1489, and were deposited in Dublin. In 1548 by a new incorporation of Edward VI. the names of bailiffs of this city were changed into that of sheriffs and in 1556 several pieces of ordinance and 150 muskets were imported from Spain, by the mayor of Dublin for the service of Queen Mary.

The city of Dublin was complimented in 1660 by Charles II. with a gold collar of SS. to be worn by the mayor and his successors in that office, and to the then mayor gave a company of foot. He also in 1665 ordered the mayors should be in future called Lord Mayors, which title they now enjoy. This collar of SS's. being lost, another collar was by King William III. granted to Bartholomew Van-Hornigh then lord mayor for the use of him and the succeeding lord mayors of the value of 100*l*. This city is a county of itself and covers an area of ground of 1849 acres and is about one third as large as London. This



This city is supplied with water from the neighbouring mountains by rivulets issuing therefrom, and partly from the river Liffey, both of which are soft water and that taken up at Island Bridge is known to keep well in long voyages. It is in general a large populous and well built city embellished with many grand and magnificent buildings. With respect to provisions, they are good and at a reasonable price, the markets being always plentifully supplied with every thing in season. Liquors both malt and spirits are reasonable, particularly spirits, which are sold at half the prices they are in England. Their wine is chiefly claret, which is sold at twenty pence and two shillings a bottle, which as it is used by all persons of credit, it is generally bought in hogsheds or by dozens at a time. There are 800 hackney coaches and about 400 sedan chairs, the rates of which are nearly the same as in London, and single horse chaises, and cars are used on parties of pleasure. The number of inhabitants of this city is estimated at about 300,000. It gives the title of Earl to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland. The English Paquets are due in Dublin, every day in the week, excepting Friday.

The Castle of Dublin. This building was originally begun to be erected in 1205 by Lord Justice Fitz Henry, in the reign of King John, and the entrance into it from the city, was on the north side by a draw bridge, between

between two strong round towers from castle street. And part of it was known by the name of Birmingham tower, in 1411, in the reign of Henry IV. which name it still retains, and is now a repository for preserving the antient records of Ireland: there were also other towers for holding ammunition and stores, and the whole was encompassed by a strong wall. In 1534, in the rebellion of Thomas Fitzgerald, it was twice besieged. In 1683 great part was destroyed by fire. In 1478, 18th year of the reign of Edward IV. the Prior of Kilmainham being constable of the castle he held possession of it against Henry de Grey, then lord deputy, and broke down the draw bridge. The castle was not used as a royal seat of government, for the reception of chief governors, till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who in 1560 ordered the same to be repaired and clocks erected: and in 1565 Sir Henry Sydney, lord deputy, was sworn in and resided in the castle, and from that time it is become the residence of the chief governor.

In 1567 and 1570 it was beautified and considerably enlarged. The courts of common pleas and exchequer were occasionally held there, particularly in 1363, 1377, 1389 and 1401. And parliaments were held therein, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth and James I. In 1583 Connor Mac Cormack O'Connor having a controversy with Teig M'Gilpatrick O'Connor, it was decided by combat,

combat, with sword and target, in the castle before the lords justices, archbishop of Dublin, &c. when Teig, after giving some wounds, cut off the head of Connor M'Cormack and presented it to the lords justices and was afterwards acquitted, which acquittal is recorded.

This ancient castle, though it has lost its strength, it hath now assumed a far more graceful form, and is in every respect better suited for the residence of the lord lieutenant in the settled present times of peace and tranquillity. On the east side of the castle is erected a chapel for the service of the household, and in the outer court is a large range of elegant buildings, which are employed in offices belonging to the public, such as the offices of ordnance, war and treasury, and a register office for registering of all the deeds, leases, and conveyances of this kingdom; also large stables, &c. for the equipage of the chief governor, likewise an armory and a magazine for ammunition, and many offices for the household. And in the inner court is a large range of buildings where the council chamber and the offices of the secretaries are; on the south entrance to the castle is the royal exchange, executed in stone, by the ingenious Mr. Cooly.

The Parliament House. This magnificent structure is in the Ionic order, and is acknowledged to be one of the greatest architectural beauties in Europe. The portico is



is perhaps without parallel for elegance. The internal parts are greatly admired as well in the manner in which the building is lighted. The House of Commons is of a most convenient form: it is covered with a dome, but being rather too low, lessens the magnificence of the building. The speaker's chair is placed in the centre, round which are the seats for the members. There is an admirable theatrical gallery, elegantly pallustrated with iron, where strangers attend to hear the debates, and will hold near two hundred persons.

The House of Peers is exceeding elegant and convenient; at the upper end is the chair of state under a rich canopy. On the sides of the chair are fixed the wool packs for the lords spiritual and temporal. Here are two beautiful pieces of tapestry: one the battle of Boyne, representing the arms of King William, and King James II. in colours, as also the heads of the principal officers; and the other, of the battle of Aghrim, executed by the same hand in the most masterly manner. This superb edifice was begun in 1729, and finished in 1733, at the expence of 40,000*l.* during the administration of Lord Carteret. It is of Portland stone, and in its execution so complete that no other nation can boast of such a senatorial hall.

The University. This structure, the noblest of the kind in Europe, is built of Portland

Portland stone, and has all the appearance of a royal mansion; it extends in front above 300 feet. It was founded by Queen Elizabeth, and is called, *Collegium Sanctæ et Individuæ Trinitatis juxta Dublin, à Serenissimâ Reginâ Elizabethâ fundatum*. "The College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity near Dublin, founded by the most serene Queen Elizabeth." By charter, passed in 1591, it consisted of a provost, Adam Loftus, D. D. archbishop of Dublin, and chancellor of Ireland) three fellows in the name of more, viz. (Henry Usher, A. M. Luke Chaloner, A. M. and Lancelot Moynes, A. B.) and three scholars in the name of more, viz. (Henry Lee, William Canill, and Stephen White); and that the said provost, fellows, and scholars, and their successors for ever, be a body politic, and incorporate by the name of Provost, Fellows, and Scholars of the College of the Holy Trinity, near Dublin.

By this charter the fellows were obliged to quit the College in seven years after they commenced masters of arts; but they are present tenants for life in their fellowships, if they think proper. The original constitution of this University hath been considerably changed by a new charter passed in the 13th year of Charles I. in 1637; for by the original charter the office of Provost was upon a vacancy filled up by an election made by a majority of the fellows; by the new charter

charter this power was reserved to the crown, and the office made donative. By the first charter the provost and fellows had power to form laws and statutes for the government of the College, and to adopt such as they thought proper from those of Oxford or Cambridge. By the new charter the king by consent of the provost, fellows and scholars reserved this power to himself.

The mortmain-licence was enlarged to 600*l.* per year, which before was only 400*l.* per year. In cases omitted to be provided for in the new statutes, the provost, and senior fellows had power to make new statutes not repugnant to those granted by the king, the same to be confirmed by the visitors of the college, and so to remain in force till the provost, &c. should rescind them. By the new charter, upon the vacancy of a senior fellowship, the same should be supplied within three days by the provost and remaining senior fellows; and upon the vacancy of a junior fellowship, or scholarship, that the same shall be filled by the provost and senior fellows on the Monday after Trinity Sunday following. The visitors were the chancellor or his vice chancellor, the primate and the archbishop of Dublin.

The fund for the support of the fellows and scholars was originally small, but it hath by means of bequests been considerably augmented. The fellows are better appointed, perhaps, than any university teachers in Europe,



and deservedly so, for none are elected but such as have acquitted themselves with superior excellence at a most severe trial of literary abilities. In 1697, King William III. gave 3000*l.* to this university towards enlarging it by additional buildings.

This University was erected in 1591, on the site of the dissolved Augustinian monastery of All Saints, in the suburbs of Dublin, which had been granted by King Henry VIII. to the lord mayor and citizens of that city, and by them transferred to this use. The buildings of this college were originally narrow and mean, but they have been considerably enlarged, and the whole building may justly be termed magnificent and noble. It is the only university in Ireland, and may be called their Athens.

The library extends the whole length of the south side of the inner square, is a most superb and elegant building, in its design and execution, peculiarly adapted for that purpose, and is deservedly the admiration and wonder of strangers. It is in length upwards of 200 feet. In the library are a considerable number of well chosen books in all languages, arts and sciences, by the most approved authors, antient and modern, with a great number of curious manuscripts and the library is adorned with the busts of many celebrated authors, executed in white marble. Doctor Leland, S. F. T. C. D. Librarian.

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The Printing Office is situated in the Park at the east end of the College; it is a beautiful stone edifice in the Corinthian order, in which have been printed several elegant editions of the Classics; but it is deserving of more encouragement than is at present shewn to it.

The College Park, is laid out with every necessary requisite that can tend to relax the mind of the young gentlemen after the fatigue of their studies; there are many fine gravel walks shaded with large trees, which for elegance and rural beauty are infinitely superior to any other public walks in this kingdom, to which great numbers of the nobility resort; and likewise a bowling green appropriate to the use of the students.

The refectory is built in an elegant modern taste, where lectures in Anatomy and other important sciences are delivered. The late Earl of Shelburne, at the expense of 16,000*l.* purchased the curious anatomical figures in wax, from the ingenious Mr. Raxtrow of London, and presented them to this University for the edification of such gentlemen as are intended for the profession of physic. The figures were lately repaired under the direction of the late Edward Croker, Esq. a gentleman of approved knowledge in anatomy.

On the south side of the library is a large garden, elegantly laid out for the fellows of the College only; in a part of it are reared the

the most curious and valuable plants used in physic.

There is also a large apartment containing a superb apparatus of philosophical and astronomical instruments and books adapted for the use of such students who are acquiring knowledge in the important and useful science of astronomy.

This University at present consists of a Provost, the Right Hon. John Hely Hutchinson, who is an honour to that station, seven senior and fifteen junior fellows, and seventy scholars of the house, who have maintenance upon the foundation, and the whole number educated in it are about 500. To mention the numbers of men of great learning and abilities who have proceeded from this College would far exceed the limits of this work.

The Names of the present Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, Visitors, Fellows, Professors, and Lecturers of Trinity College.

Chancellor. His Royal Highness William Henry, Duke of Gloucester.  
Vice Chancellor. His Grace Richard Lord Primate.

Visitors. The Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, and Dr. Fowler, Archbishop of Dublin.  
Provost, Right Hon. John Hely Hutchinson, LL. D. of Dublin.

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Seven



Seven Senior Fellows.

Vice Provost and Senior Lecturer, William Clement, M. D.

Bursar, Rev. John Stokes, D. D.

Librarian and Senior Proctor, Rev. Thomas Leland, D. D.

Register and Auditor, Rev. Richard Murray, D. D.

Catechist and Senior Dean, Rev. Thomas Wilson, D. D.

Rev. William Andrews, D. D.

Rev. Michael Kearney, D. D.

#### Junior Fellows.

Register of Chambers, Rev. Henry Dabzac, D. D.

Censor, Patrick Duigenan, LL. D.

Assistant Librarian, Rev. John Forsayeth, D. D.

Rev. James Drought, A. M.

Rev. Joseph Stock, B. D.

Rev. Henry Usher, A. M.

Rev. John Kearney, A. M.

Junior Proctor, Rev. Thomas Torrens, A. M.

Greek Lecturer, Rev. Gerald Fitzgerald,

A. M.

Junior Dean, Rev. William Richardson.

Assistant Greek Lecturer, Rev. John Waller,

A. M.

Rev. John Ellison, A. M.

Rev. William Hales, A. M.

Rev. George Lewis Shrewbridge, A. M.

(One vacant.)

Professors

## PROFESSORS of the UNIVERSITY.

## King's Professors.

Divinity, Rev. Brabazon Disney, D. D.  
 Common Law, Patrick Palmer, LL. D.  
 Civil Law, Patrick Duigenan, LL. D.  
 Physic, William Clement, M. D.  
 Greek, Rev. John Stokes, D. D.  
 Assistants to Greek Professor, Mr. Drought  
 and Mr. Kearney.

## Erasmus Smith's Professors.

Mathematics, Rev. Richard Murray, D. D.  
 Assistants to the Professor of Mathematics,  
 Mr. Fitzgerald and Mr. Waller.  
 Oriental Tongues, Rev. John Forsayeth, D. D.  
 Assistants, Mr. Hales and Mr. Kearney.  
 Oratory, Rev. Thomas Leland, D. D.  
 Assistant, Mr. Stock.  
 History, Rev. Michael Kearney, D. D.  
 Assistant, Mr. Drought.  
 Natural Philosophy, Rev. Thomas Wilson,  
 D. D.

## Professor of Music.

Garret Earl of Monrington.

## Lecturers.

Divinity, Henry Dabzac, D. D.  
 Anatomy, George Cleghorn, M. D.  
 Chemistry, James Thornton, M. D.  
 Botany, Edward Hill, M. D.  
 Chemist, Mr. Peter Hastings.

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The University of Dublin sends two members to parliament, viz. Sir Capel Molyneux, and John Fitzgibbon, jun. Esq.

A statue of King William III. is erected in College Green, of brass, upon a marble pedestal, inclosed with iron rails. It was erected at the expence of the city of Dublin, in grateful commemoration of their late deliverance from popery and slavery by the conduct of that Monarch.

On the Pedestal is this inscription:

Gulielmo Tertio,  
Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ et Hiberniæ, Regi,  
Ob Religionem Conservatam,

Restitutas Leges,  
Libertatem Assertam,

Cives, Dublinienses hanc statuam posuere.

It was begun A. D. 1700, Sir Anthony Percy, being Lord Mayor, Charles Forrest and James Barlow, Esqrs. Sheriffs: finished A. D. 1701, Sir Mark Ransford being Lord Mayor, John Eccles and Ralf Gore, Esqrs. Sheriffs, and was opened with great solemnity on the 1st of July, 1701, being the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne.

## DUBLIN SOCIETY.

This truly patriotic and useful society was incorporated by charter, April 2, 1750, and was instituted for the noblest and most important purposes, that of encouraging the trade, manufactures and agriculture of Ireland and the different arts and sciences: to  
 effected



effect which, they offer annually premiums to excite an emulation among the different artificers, assisted by the aid of parliamentary grants for that purpose. How far the proceedings of that respectable body have answered their laudable designs, appears evident from the great improvements made in this kingdom in the course of a few years; but I decline enumerating further respecting the success of their endeavours, their constant efforts to promote the prosperity of this nation, being infinitely superior to any eulogium of mine.

The parliament of Ireland granted in 1773 the sum of 5000 pounds, to this society to enable them to proceed in their useful institution; and in 1776, 5000 pounds more, and continued the same in the sessions of 1779. They have an elegant house in Graston Street, where the meetings of the members of the society are held. Their room is adorned with a busto of the late celebrated Earl of Chesterfield, who, when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1745, obtained from George II. a grant of 500l. per year, and encouraged this society to the utmost of his power. Also a busto of Dr. Madden and Thomas Prior, Esq. who were the first promoters of this body.

#### SOCIETY.

The Phisico-Historical Society, intended for the advancement of the honour and welfare

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fare of Ireland, was formed in Dublin in 1730, with a view of removing those many gross misrepresentations which sullied the ancient histories of Ireland, and tended to lessen the authority, which would otherwise have been paid to their testimony. This society, of which Robert Lord Baron Newport of Newport, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, was president, and Dr. Ruty and many other gentlemen of literary abilities were members, made some considerable advances towards the general end designed in the institution, by publishing descriptions of the counties of Cork, Waterford, Down and Kerry, including the natural and civil histories of those countries. They also endeavoured to obtain an investigation of the natural productions of Ireland in general, subservient to an improvement of trade, manufactures and commerce, and for this purpose assigned to Dr. Ruty to write a natural history of the county of Dublin; which has since been published by him. In the course of that work, as well as in his History of the Weather for Forty Years, he has taken such uncommon pains in the judicious execution of them as reflects the highest honour on him, and merits the esteem of his country. The design of this truly useful society has been since relinquished to the great regret of the lovers of literature.

Bridges

Bridges over the river Liffey, in Dublin.

Essex Bridge is a most elegant and masterly piece of workmanship, built according to the model of that of Westminster, with balustrades of stone and foot passages, and built on five arches. The old Essex Bridge being built in 1676, when Arthur Earl of Essex was Lord Lieutenant, and in honour of him was called Essex Bridge.

Queen's Bridge. It is built of Portland stone on three arches, and is justly esteemed as the most compleat bridge of the size in Ireland.

Ormond Bridge and Arran Bridge, were built in 1684.

Bloody Bridge (so called from an attempt of some persons to destroy it, of whom four were killed) was built in 1670; it is situated over the Liffey near the barracks.

The number of elegant houses of the nobility are too numerous to be recited particularly; the following are the principal. The Duke of Leinster's in Kildare Street. Near Stephen's Green are the Earl of Ely's, Earl of Mornington's, Rt. Hon. Thos. Connolly's, Lord Jocelyn's, Countess of Shelburne's, Mr. Whaley's, and the Mayoralty House; near Sackville Street are the Earl of Tyrone's, Earl of Charlemount's, the Hon. Henry T. Clement's, and Lord Longford's. And in Merion Square, Kildare Street, Dawson Street, Sackville Street, Gardiner's Row, and in many other streets which are



improving every day in elegance of buildings so as to be equal if not superior to most of the principal cities in Europe: besides many superb edifices in Abbey Street, Jervis Street, Stafford Street, Henry Street, Marlborough Street, Bolton Street, Dominick Street, and Cavendish Row, and many new streets laid out in the north side of Dublin, which the limits of this treatise will not admit of describing. But the beauty of the architecture of the houses is worthy the notice of strangers, and the more so, as in many of the principal streets they are lofty, grand and uniformly built, and covered with blue slating.

St. Patrick's Cathedral. This Cathedral was built about the year 1190, by Archbishop Comyn, and dedicated by him under the patronage of St. Patrick, but it was Henry de Londres who constituted William de Guy the first dean of it, and appointed a chanter, chancellor and treasurer, and allotted lands and rectories thereto. About the year 1270, Fulk de Saundford, successor to Londres, built a chapel here, in which at present is celebrated Divine Service in French, for the use of French Protestants in Dublin. In 1370, a steeple was erected at the expense of Thomas Minot, then archbishop, consisting of stone; and also rebuilt great part of the Cathedral which had been destroyed by fire. There is a large black marble table erected concerning this fire, in the great isle of this church,

church, on the west side, near the monument, of Primate Marsh.

Gerald Earl of Kildare, in 1512, having a dispute with the Earl of Ormond, and meeting in this Cathedral several arrows were discharged which damaging the images, the pope was made acquainted with the profanation, who sentenced the mayor of Dublin in detestation of the fact, and to keep up the memory of it, to walk barefoot through the city in open procession on Corpus Christi day; which was accordingly done for many years after.

In 1536, in the reign of Henry VIII. the images in this Cathedral were taken down, and at the Altar-piece were placed the Lord's Prayer and Ten Commandments. But by order of Queen Mary, in 1553, the Roman Catholic religion was openly professed in Dublin. The English liturgy and prayers were again sung in this church, and the Romish religion put down by order of Queen Elizabeth in 1559; who, the same year, ordered the Bible to be printed in the English language, and placed in the choir of this Cathedral.

The Chapter of this Cathedral consist of twenty-six members, viz.

The Dean.

Chantor.

Chancellor.

Treasurer.

Archdeacon of Dublin.

Archdeacon

Archdeacons of Glandelough.

Prebendaries of Cullen.

Kilmatolway.

Swords.

Yago.

St. Owens.

Clonmethan.

Tymothan.

Castlenock.

Malahide.

Tipper.

Monmahonock.

Howth.

Rathmichael.

Wicklow.

Maynooth.

Tassagard.

Dunlavin.

Tipperkevin.

Donaghmore in Omayl.

Stagonyl.

This antient structure is without exception the most elegant Gothic Cathedral in the kingdom, and the choir, if we consider the compass or its beauty and magnificence, is certainly superior to those of other cathedrals. Here is an elegant monument erected to the memory of the late Dr. Smith, Archbishop of Dublin, another to the memory of the late Primate, Narcissus Marsh, as also one to the memory of the celebrated Dean Swift, and a marble busto of him, which was presented to the chapter by T. Todd Faulkner, Esq; in 1776, and another of Mrs. Johnson, well known



known to the world by the name of *Stella*.

On the east side of this cathedral is the Consistorial Court, which is a very antient building.

Christ Church Cathedral. Was built in 1038 by Sitricus, the son of Amlave, king of the Ostmen, and Donat bishop of Dublin. The choir of which was built in the reign of Henry II. by Earl Strongbow, Robert Fitzstephens and Raymond-le Gros, who came over with that Monarch in 1173. The chief benefactors to this foundation were Archbishop Comyn, Henry Londres his successor, and Luke, all eminent men in those times. The shrine of St. Cubie, was brought from Wales, by the citizens of Dublin, in 1405, and was deposited in this Cathedral. Lambert Simnel, an impostor was crowned king in Christ Church, in 1486, Gerald Earl of Kildare, then Lord Deputy; but in 1488, Henry VII. sent his pardon to the Earl and others concerned. In 1535, George Brown, then archbishop of Dublin, caused all the images to be removed pursuant to the command of King Henry VIII. and in 1541, the priory and convent of this church were converted into a deanry and chapter, and at last Prior was made dean. The liturgy in the English tongue was first read in this Cathedral in 1550, by order of King Edward VI. which was printed the following year. In 1553, the Roman Catholic religion was again restored, but it was entirely put down in

in 1559, and the church liturgy again renewed by Queen Elizabeth, and in the choir English Bibles were placed for the use of the public.

It is a very antient handsome building, and the chapter consists of an Archbishop, Bishop, Dean, Chanter, Chancellor, Treasurer, two Archdeacons, and twenty-two Prebendaries.

In the reign of Henry VI. the Earl of Kildare being Lord Deputy, the parliament was held in Christ Church (antiently called the Church of the Holy Trinity) as it was also in 1559, the Earl of Suffex Lord Deputy.

There is a monument in this Cathedral of Earl Strongbow (who came from England with Henry II. in 1171,) who died of a mortification in his foot. This monument was greatly damaged in 1562 by the roof of the church falling in; but there is at present the remains of it, in the great isle, with an inscription over it.

The palace of the Archbishop of Dublin, is situated at the rear of St. Patrick's Cathedral. It is a very antient building, and there are many elegant rooms in it, several of them very large. It was considerably repaired by the late Archbishop Smith; and it is said to have been originally built in the year 1550, in the reign of Edward VI.

Libraries. The public libraries in Dublin are that in the University which is elegantly fitted up and furnished with a considerable number

number of well chosen books by the best authors, and adorned with the bustos of the most eminent writers. The library of St. Sepulchre's, founded by the late primate Narcissus Marsh, contains a comprehensive library of books in all arts and sciences, by writers of the greatest eminence in the last and present century; which is open for the curious from eleven to two every day, Sundays excepted. To mention the great care and assiduity of the librarians, I purposely avoid, in order to prevent offence to those by whom I have been obliged with many valuable and interesting particulars inserted in this work.

The Tholsel. Is a large quadrangular edifice built of hewn stone, supported by arches and pillars. The front has a magnificent appearance, being elegantly enriched and adorned with the statutes of Charles II. and James II. It derives its name from the word toll-stall, being formerly the place appointed for toll-gatherers to receive the toll or custom of such goods as were liable to the city imposts. It was erected in the year 1683, at the city expence, and adapted to their commercial business; there are large and elegant chambers laid out for the lord mayor, recorder, board of aldermen, sheriffs, and commons, to hold their quarterly and post assemblies in; also the quarter sessions and other courts for the administration of justice. The delinquents are tried before the lord mayor, recorder



recorder and aldermen for capital offences (murder and treason excepted), and by virtue of the civil bill act, all debts where the sum litigated does not exceed 20l. are determined. Also the court of conscience, in which the late lord mayor annually presides for determining debts under 40s. The antient records of the city are likewise kept here.

The Custom House. Is situated in Essex Street, on the south of the river Liffey, adjoining Essex Bridge, and is a large edifice. It was built in 1707. The quay is too confined for the number of ships which are continually lying there, but it is intended to enlarge it. There are seven commissioners of the revenue and excise, who have chambers assigned to them for the transacting commercial business &c. and a number of offices.

The Linen Hall. This building was erected in 1728, for the reception of linen cloths which are brought to Dublin for sale. The nation has derived great benefit from the regular manner in which business is attended here, particularly before the cloth fairs at Chester, to which considerable quantities of linen are exported; and as the linen manufacture is the staple commodity of Ireland, which is brought to greater perfection than those of other nations, it is particularly attended to, by the trustees, who are composed of the Lord Chancellor, Lord Primate, Archbishop of Dublin, and most of the principal nobility in the kingdom. The officers

officers are an inspector, store-keeper, chamberlain, with a great number of clerks and other assistants. It is a regular large building with many apartments, all kept in great order for the safety of the linen deposited there.

Royal Hospital of Kilmainham, for the reception of aged and maimed soldiers. It is situated on a rising ground at the west end of Dublin, near the river Liffey, and formerly was a part of the Phoenix Park. King Charles II. granted 64 acres of land for the purpose of erecting this hospital, and the first stone was laid by the Duke of Ormond, April 29, 1680, and cost near 23560*l.* great part of which was granted by King Charles II. and by sixpence in the pound being deducted from the pay of the officers and private men on the military establishment. This stately edifice is of a quadrangular form, and contains a spacious area, with gravel walks and grass plots, and about the whole is a piazza by which there is a covered passage from every quarter. The chapel is neat and elegant, and the stucco work and carving justly esteemed, being so superb and magnificent, as renders it equal, if not superior, to most in this kingdom. The hall is very large, and adorned with elegant whole length portraits of the founder, Charles II. and his Queen, and all the succeeding kings of Great Britain; as also of the chief governors of Ireland and many other celebrated personages,

sonages, executed by eminent artists. There are handsome apartments for the master, chaplain, physician, and officers. The front towards the governor's gardens, is extremely grand and beautiful; the portal is in the Corinthian order, embellished with the arms of the Duke of Ormond, over which is a lofty spire with a clock, and the whole building is of excellent workmanship. There are at present 300 aged soldiers maintained in this hospital.

The Governors of the Royal Hospital are, His Excellency John, Earl of Buckinghamshire, or other Lord Lieutenant.

His Grace Dr. Richard Robinson, Lord Primate.

James, Lord Lifford, Lord Chancellor.

His Grace Dr. Fowler Archbishop of Dublin. Charles Earl of Drogheda, Master of the Ordnance.

John Lord Annaly, Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

Right Hon. Marcus Paterfon, Lord Chief Justice Common Pleas.

Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

Right Hon. the Secretary of State.

Robert Earl of Belvedere, Muster Master General.

The Quarter Master General.

Lieut. Gen. Sir John Irwine, K. B. Master of the Hospital.

There



There is residing at the Hospital, the deputy master, chaplain, physician, auditor and register, paymaster, surgeon, reader, provisor, apothecary, registers, clerk and chamber keeper, &c. Public notices are given in the Dublin Gazette, and in the Dublin Journal of the times of payment of the pensions and of the out-pensioners, many of whom reside in England, who are now paid at the treasury Dublin only, by an act passed in 1776.

The Work House. Situated in James's Street, is a very large building, for the maintenance and education of exposed and deserted young children, who when of age are put apprentice to trades. The governors are incorporated by charter, consisting of 175 persons in the highest stations. It is supported by parliamentary grants and by the licences granted to coachmen and chairmen and a tax on publicans, by an act of parliament for that purpose, passed in 1773; there are at present 3000 children in the house and at nurse maintained at the expense of the work house.

Lying-in-Hospital. Whether in point of architecture, the usefulness of the design, or the beauty of the execution, we consider this noble edifice, it equally demands the attention of the public. This was the first hospital of the kind attempted in Ireland, and was founded by Bartholomew Mosse surgeon and man-midwife, assisted by many large benefactions

benefactions from the nobility. The foundation stone was laid by Thomas Taylor, lord mayor of Dublin in 1751, and in 1755 the parliament granted twelve thousand pounds for the completion of this building, and two thousand pounds to Dr. Mosse for his trouble. George II. in 1756, granted a charter incorporating several noblemen and gentlemen, governors of this charity: in 1757, it was opened by his Grace the late Duke of Bedford, then Lord Lieutenant, and 52 women were admitted. The chapel is the most elegant in the kingdom; and the figures in stucco work, representing faith, hope, and charity, are executed in so masterly a manner as justly to render it the admiration of the curious. There is also a Rotunda (much resembling Ranelagh, near London) where are performed concerts; to which the nobility and gentry resort; and in the summer season the concerts are performed in the garden, which is laid out in walks, &c. in a neat manner. The profits arising from these entertainments are appropriated to the support of the Hospital, which generally amount to about 600*l.* per annum. The garden consists of a large square piece of ground enclosed, the sides prettily laid out in walks, plantations of shrubs, trees, &c. On the west side of it, opposite to the hospital, the ground being considerably higher than the other part, it is formed into a fine hanging bank, with a slope of about thirty feet, on

the top of which is an elegant terrace walk commanding a fine view of that grand and magnificent hospital. An orchestra is built on the upper side of this terrace, where the music has a much finer effect than can be imagined; it is encompassed with groves of trees and shrubberies.

The Hibernian School. Is a large and magnificent stone building, situated in the Phoenix Park, at the rear of which is an elegant chapel built under the direction of Mr. Cooly, the celebrated architect, and was opened in 1773. The humanity of erecting and endowing this school for the purpose of maintaining, educating and apprenticing the children of soldiers, and the acquisition it will be to the protestant religion, render it an object of national utility. His present Majesty granted three acres of ground free, to this charitable institution, and a bounty of 1000l. per annum; and the parliament have granted large sums for the support of it, and from every regiment on this establishment is remitted one day's pay for that purpose. There are at present 140 boys and 60 girls in it. The governors appointed by charter in 1769, consist of the Lord Lieutenant, Lord Primate, Lord Chancellor, Archbishop of Dublin, and Bishops and most of the principal nobility and gentry.

The Hibernian Marine Nursery. Instituted in 1766, for the maintenance and education of the orphans and children of seamen who have



have either died or are worn out in his majesty's fleet, or in the merchants' service. This building is one of the most elegant of the kind in Ireland; it is built of stone and has two wings; it was also executed under the direction of Mr. Cooly. It is situated on the south of the river Liffey near Rogerfon's Quay. The Earl of Hertford, when Lord Lieutenant, gave 100*l.* to this charity, and the parliament of Ireland granted as an approbation of so useful an undertaking 600*l.* to build this house, which was finished in 1774. It contains 60 boys, who are instructed in navigation, &c. for the sea service.

Swift's Hospital for the support of Lunatics and Ideots, (commonly called St. Patrick's Hospital) was founded in 1745, by a bequest of about 11,000*l.* devised for that purpose by the celebrated Dr. Swift, Dean of St. Patrick's, which in his will was ordered to be laid out in purchasing lands of inheritance in fee simple, situate in any province in Ireland, except Connaught, and directed this Hospital to be erected near Dr. Stevens's Hospital, large enough for the reception of as many ideots and lunatics as the annual income of the said lands and worldly substance shall be sufficient to maintain; and ordered said hospital to be built in such a manner, that an other building may be added unto it, in case the endowment thereof should be enlarged; so that the additional building

building may make the whole edifice regular and compleat. The following gentlemen were appointed his executors: The Hon. Robert Lyndsay, judge of the court of Common Pleas, Henry Singleton, Esq; prime serjeant, Rev. Dr. Patrick Delany, chancellor of St. Patrick's, Rev. Dr. Francis Wilson, prebend of Killmacolway, Eaton Stannard, Esq. recorder of Dublin, Rev. Mr. Robert Grattan, prebend of St. Auden's, Rev. Mr. John Grattan, prebend of Clonmethan, Rev. Mr. James Stopford, vicar of Finglas, Rev. Mr. James King, prebend of Tipper, and Alexander M'Aullay, Esq. An estate has since been purchased, the annual income of which is about 400*l.* per annum, and the hospital has been built in the situation the truly humane and most worthy Dean in his will directed, and is situated near the hospital of Dr. Stevens, at the west end of Dublin, on the south of the river Liffey. It is a plain handsome stone edifice, capable of being further enlarged on the wings; there are two large areas for the patients to exercise, which are separated by a wall; that on the east side is appropriated for the use of the men, that on the west side for the women, and is inclosed very lately by a high stone wall.

This hospital cost in building near 6000*l.* to which many well disposed people in Ireland contributed, subscription rolls having been sent throughout the kingdom for that purpose;

pose; and the fund has been augmented by legacies from the late Sir Richard Levings, Alderman Bowen, Dr. Sterne Bishop of Clogher, Rev. John Warrall, Alderman Faulkner, and others; but the fund is still insufficient to maintain the number of patients for whom applications have been made. The house being now full with 30 poor lunatics, who are taken the utmost care of, the narrow circumstances obliged the governors to be under the disagreeable necessity of admitting 16 other persons who are insane, as boarders, on the payment of thirty guineas a year. But it is to be hoped the opulent inhabitants of Ireland, ever foremost in alleviating the distresses of their fellow-creatures, may consider this charitable foundation, which is the most useful, as well as the most commendable in the known world.

The governors of this Hospital were incorporated by charter, August 8th, 1746, among whom were the lord primate, lord chancellor, archbishop of Dublin, deans of Christ Church and St. Patrick, state physician and surgeon general, all for the time being. Besides the above the following are at present governors, lord chief baron Dennis, who is treasurer, Dr. Mann, bishop of Cork, Right Hon. John Beresford, Richard Levings and Thomas Cobbe, Esqrs. Rev. Dr. Blachford, Dr. Emmet, physician, and John Whiteway, Esq. surgeon, who attend gratis.

Stevens's Hospital. Is a large and commodious



modious building, for the maintainanc of the sick and wounded, were persons under sudden accidents are received at all times. The governors, who consist of the following persons, were incorporated by act of parliament in 1730, viz. lord primate, lord chancellor, archbishop of Dublin, chancellor of the exchequer, lord chief justice of the king's bench and common pleas, and lord chief baron, Right Hon. the provost, deans of Christ Church and St. Patrick's, and surgeon general, all for the time being; also Hon. Justice Robinson, Right Hon. H. T. Clement, Lord Palmerston, Bishop of Kilmore, John Whiteway, Richard Levinge, Thomas Cobbe, John Rochfort, and Joseph Henry, Esqrs. Physician, Dr. Archer. Visiting surgeons, William Ruxton and John Whiteway, Esqrs. assistant surgeons Samuel Croker King and Dean Swift, Esqrs. besides a resident surgeon, chaplain, apothecary, steward, matron, register, and other assistants. Dr. Stevens, a physician, first endowed this Hospital, to which many legacies have been since left. It is a large handsome building situated on the south of the river Liffey, at the west of Dublin, has a large area with a piazza round the same, is capable of receiving 300 patients, and is the neatest and most complete hospital in the kingdom.

Mercer's Hospital in Stephen's Street. Is an elegant stone building, founded by Mrs. Mary Mercer, in 1734, for the relief of surgical patients. The governors were incorporated

rated by charter, in 1750. It is capable of holding 80 beds. The income of the hospital has lately much decreased, and its support at present is from the benefit arising from a musical performance with cathedral service at St. Andrew's church annually. The physicians and surgeons attend gratis.

Charitable Infirmary. This infirmary is supported by voluntary contributions for relieving surgical patients, which are received at all times. It is situated on the Inns quay. There are generally 50 patients in the house which are attended by the most eminent surgeons gratis. It was founded in 1728 by six surgeons, and great numbers are daily relieved there.

St. Nicholas's Hospital. In Francis Street, was opened, in 1753, for relieving the afflicted poor, but principally surgical patients, where they are attended by physicians and surgeons gratis.

The Lock Hospital. Is situated in Clarendon-street, where physicians and surgeons also attend without fee or reward. The Dublin Hospital. In Park-street, for relieving the poor afflicted with fevers, small-pox, &c. under the care of Dr. Redmond Boat. The fund for supporting this hospital is very small, and if more benefactions do not come in, it must soon be shut up.

Blue-Coat-Boys Hospital, or the hospital and free-school of Charles II. in Oxmantown, was founded by the bounty of the city of Dublin, in 1670, for the maintenance

ance, education, and putting out apprentice to trades, the children of decayed citizens. The ground on which this building was erected was granted free by King Charles II. for that purpose, and the governors were incorporated by charter, among whom were the lord mayor, recorder, aldermen, sheriffs and sheriffs peers for the time being. This was an elegant building, but being much out of repair, another edifice is erecting for the above noble purpose in Oxmantown-green, the first stone of which was laid by his excellency the Earl of Harcourt, in 1773. For the expence of that building a fund has been raised by the fines for being excused serving the office of sheriff of Dublin, and by the voluntary contributions of many eminent citizens, some of whom have declared their intentions of further endowing it. The present governors are the lord mayor, recorder, aldermen, sheriffs and sheriffs peers, Earl Roden, the bishop of Kildare, the provost of Trinity College, Sir Lucius O'Brien, Isaac Holroyd, Joseph Kane, and George Simpson, Esqrs.

Meath Hospital. For the reception of surgical patients, near Meath-street, Dublin.

The Barracks. Is situated at the west end of the town on the north of the Liffey, on an eminence, having an agreeable prospect of the river, the city, and the adjacent

M country;



country; it consists of three courts open to Barrack-street, besides one large square not quite finished, on the west of Oxmantown-green, all built of Ardbracken stone, and is the most regular, magnificent and complete building of the kind in Europe, and was erected at the expence of the crown. There are generally quartered here six regiments of foot and one of Horse, which do duty at the Castle, Werburgh-street, and on the Poddle in the liberty of Thomas Court.

Theatres. There are at présent four in Dublin: the Theatre Royal in Crow-street, the Old Theatre in Smock-alley, the City Theatre in Capel-street, and a Theatre in Fishamble-street. This last has not been opened since the commencement of the year 1774, but it is repairing to be opened the next season. Crow-street Theatre, did meet with very great encouragement, no pains or expence having been spared to render theatrical entertainments agreeable, and the best actors in the kingdom are constantly engaged there. Though it is not so large as those in England, yet it is one of the most neat and best constructed theatres, both for the audience and the actors, that can be imagined, and frequently plays are performed by command of the lord lieutenant. The City Theatre being small, is not capable of admitting a numerous audience, consequently the actors did

did not derive so much emolument in performing there: the paintings and decorations are such as are universally admired.

**Markets.** The principal markets in Dublin, are the following, viz. Ormond Market, situated near Ormond-bridge, on the north side of the river Liffey, which is the most plentiful and best regulated of any in the city; it much resembles that of Leadenhall in London; being supplied with provisions of every kind, meat, fish, poultry, vegetables, butter, &c. &c. in which a person may provide every thing, in season, without going to a second market, which in many of the other markets is not so.

Castle market is situated on the east of the Castle, near Dame-street, which was first opened in 1704, where provisions of the best kind are to be obtained. It is small, consequently not such variety to be met with as in the former. Patrick's Market, in Patrick-street; Meath Market, in Hanbury-lane; New Hall Market, near Newgate; and Clarendon Market, near William-street; are in general well furnished with every kind of provisions.

There are in several parts of Dublin public coal yards, which are an excellent institution: for when coals are higher than 18 shillings per ton in the ships that bring them

them from England, these yards are opened and coals sold therein to the poor and indigent under certain regulations at 18 shillings per ton.

The great quantity of coals imported from Whitehaven and other parts of England as well as from Scotland, amount annually to about 150,000l. as appears by the Custom House books, beside a very considerable number of tuns which are not entered, the coal factors having entered into a combination not to sell under 18 shillings per ton, which is a very exorbitant profit; for upon examination it appears very clear that they would have a reasonable and sufficient profit upon a sale at 13 shillings a tun. There are in Ireland many large collieries, which are good in their kind, and we want nothing but the means of bringing them to market; this difficulty it is hoped will in a few years be obviated by the inland navigation which is now carrying on, and then we shall have this necessary of life in great abundance, and save the expence of sending out of the kingdom so large a sum annually in specie.

Liberty of Thomas Court. The chief governors usually held their courts at Thomas Court. In 1488, the Earl of Kildare, then lord deputy, received Sir Richard Edgecomb in the Prefence Chamber, commonly called the King's Great Chamber, where the lords of the council attended and took the oath of allegiance to Henry VII. Sometimes



Sometimes they resided at the palace of the archbishop of Dublin, at St. Sepulchre's, and at the castle of Kilmainham. In this liberty is a Marshalsea for debtors, and on the Merchant's Quay, another called the City Marshalsea, and a third near Thomas-street called the Marshalsea of the Four Courts: most of the debtors confined in the above are maintained solely by the voluntary contributions of the inhabitants of Dublin, and it is but justice to declare, that every object of real compassion, confined therein, seldom continues there longer than his or her case is made known, in the public news-papers, when the public immediately send money to those appointed to receive it, and the debt is mostly compounded, the newspaper printers, particularly Mr. Faulkner, always contributing thereto by advertising their cases, if real objects, gratis.

Liffey (River of the Anna) about seven miles from the sea. On this river is situated Dublin, which is banked through the whole length of the city on both sides, which form spacious quays, where vessels below Effex-bridge load and unload before the merchants doors and warehouses; but as the width of this river is but one fifth as wide as the Thames at London, consequently those ships only of about 200 tons can come up to the custom house, which joins Effex-bridge on the south side. Those of a larger burthen are unloaded by barges.

The harbour of Dublin hath a large bar in the entrance, upon which at high flood or spring tide there is from 15 to 18 feet of water, but at the ebb and neap tide but only six. When it is high flood at the bar a flag is hoisted at the top of the new light-house, which is built at the end of the south wall. The south wall runs near two miles from Ringsend into the sea; it is not yet finished, but from the many parliamentary grants for that purpose it is expected to be finished about the year 1784. And is of the breadth of thirty feet, where there are several wharfs of great use in landing of goods, &c. in distress of weather; at the light-house are boats and pilots always ready to assist ships in distress.

Salmon and salmon-trouts are in great plenty in this river; the salmon generally go up as far as Leixlip, to spawn; the salmon trout is of a good relish and high flavour, and when boiled is redder than any other trout.

Lampreys are frequently found in this river; it is the best bait in the world for cod. The Dutch are very solicitous in purchasing them, and thereby deprive the English fishermen of them, when fishing for cod in the Downs. They are sometimes pickled.

The following directions respecting ships entering the bay of Dublin is subjoined, as it may be of use to traders, &c.

As

As soon as any ship arrives in the bay of Dublin the name of the ship, as well as that of the master, being always demanded by the revenue officers, on coming into this or any other port in Ireland; the master must answer them as well as give an account from whence he came and whither bound. In cases of refusal, he subjects himself to a penalty of 100l. On coming into any port, the master is to suffer the king's officers to come on board the vessel peaceably and quietly, either by day or night, and the tide officers shall be permitted to remain on board till the ship be entirely unladen, or till they are discharged by their superiors. Their duty in general, consist in entering into any part of the vessel to search for prohibited goods, or any intended to be landed before due entry or payment of duty, and on their discovering such, they are to send them to the custom house, and fine goods of small bulk they are to have conveyed to his Majesty's stores for the security of the duties. They are empowered to search and examine all persons going on shore from the ship, that they do not take any prohibited or other goods on shore, to the prejudice of his Majesty's revenue. If the master obstructs any of the officers, he is liable to be prosecuted for the penalty of 100l. in the court of exchequer, or before the commissioners of excise.



Small vessels not exceeding the burthen of 25 tons, (not in leak or wreck) out of which any exciseable goods are landed before they are invoiced, or entry made of the goods in the usual manner, or without the knowledge or consent of the discharging officer, or at unlawful hours, are liable to forfeiture, together with the tackle, &c. and the owner of the vessel would be prosecuted according to the laws of excise. Every mariner offending or assisting therein, in landing goods from on board any ship at unlawful hours or places, or before due entry is made, forfeits by the act of customs, treble the value of the custom of such goods, or to suffer imprisonment not exceeding twelve months, and by the act of excise 10*l.* unless he made discovery within one month. All captains or masters of ships will observe, that the lawful hours for shipping or landing goods are, from the first of March to the last of September, between sun-rising and sun-setting; and from the last of September to the first of March, between 7 in the morning and 4 in the afternoon. There is a particular indulgence granted to masters of ships in the port of Dublin, when the contents of their invoice have been sent up in lighters to the custom-house, and the ship has been duly searched: it is usual to admit such ship to be cleared out, unless some reasons appear to the contrary.

No goods for sale can be imported into  
Ireland

Ireland in any of the packet boats, without licence from the commissioners of the revenue, nor any gold and silver thread, fringe, lace or any work made thereof. The following articles are not subject to duty upon importation, bullion whether in coin, bars or plates, bleachers furnaces, black soap, canes or reeds; and the following list of dying drugs, viz. agarie, roach alum, annotto, antimonium, aqua fortis, argol, arsenic, bay berries, blue cakes, imported for the linen manufacture, they are prepared from Indigo, Brazil wood, Braziletto wood, cochineal, copperas green, cream of tartar, cudbear, fustic, galls, gum arabic or gum senega, indigo, isinglas, kelp, litmus, logwood, madder, madder roots, nicoragua wood, orchal, orchelly, oil of vitriol, peach wood, pomegranate peels, red or Guinea wood, saccharum saturni, safflore, sal armoniac, sal gem, sapan wood, red saunders, shumac, stricklac, turmeric, turnsole, valonia, verdigrise, rock mofs; likewise flax seed or hemp seed of the growth or produce of any of the British plantations in America, or of Russia, Germany, or the Netherlands, lignum viæ, white or brown linen cloth, manufactured in Great Britain, linen rags, linnen, smalts, trees, weld or woold, straw and wool.

There is a particular officer in the port of Dublin, for registering all seizures, informations

tions, claims, judgments, fines, &c. When a seizure is made it ought to be immediately lodged in the king's stores, and an account of the goods seized, &c. must be made to the commissioners, if in this port, and if in any other place, it must be made to the collector of such other place, &c. and if no person claims or clears the goods in 21 days, they are absolutely condemned; those who have a mind to claim must apply to the commissioners in the port of Dublin, who will appoint a day for trial, when if any person shall think himself injured by the sentence of the commissioners, he may appeal to the commissioners for appeals, who have a power to reverse or confirm the same; but such appeal must be made within two months. If any beef is shipped for exportation, being killed at an undue age, it is to be tried in the court of exchequer in Dublin, and if any land waiter shall discharge any butter or tallow casks, not properly branded, he is punishable by indictment in any court in Dublin, or in the country at the assizes.

#### BAYS and HARBOURS.

Lambay. Is situated about 9 miles north of Howth, is a large island and much frequented in the summer season by parties of pleasure, being distant but 12 miles from Dublin, and on the sea coast of the county of Dublin. This island is remarkable for breed-



breeding vast quantities of rabbits, said to excel any other which are sent to Dublin market; and the fur of those bred on this island is superior to any other. There is a curious well and spring of fine water, and considerable quantities of kelp are made here. Round this island there is good fishing for crabs, lobsters, &c. &c.

Ireland's Eye. A large high mountain, seen at a considerable distance.

The Cross Bill. Called by Willoughby, Loxia; a bird which destroys pines and fir-trees, have been seen here; where also the pigeon-hawk or goshawk is said to breed.

Dublin Harbour. In this harbour, Sir Cloudesly Shovel took a frigate in 1690, containing a great quantity of the plate belonging to the Roman Catholic nobility who were favourers of King James II. in fight of that King's army.

The herrings caught in this bay are much esteemed, and greatly preferred to those from Wales and Scotland, as being sweeter and less oily. They are also larger and more valued abroad.

Oysters. Those in the bed in the dredgery of Poolbeg, near the Piles in this bay, are esteemed superior to any other, pearls are sometimes found in them; they are very large with a brown shell. Another bed lies E. N. E. of Ireland's Eye; they are as large as a horseshoe, and lies 18 fathom deep. A third bed is at Malahide, which are green finned

finned, and eat very deliciously: those however of Rush and Skerries, being large and very salt, are mostly used in sauces.

This county contains (besides the city of Dublin already mentioned) the following chief towns.

Balruddery. A small, neat town about 8 miles north of Dublin in the road to Drogheda, the trade of which is not considerable. Most of the inhabitants are employed in fishing.

Finglas. A small town, about three miles north west of Dublin; it is a most agreeable pleasant retreat, to which great numbers resort; here is a neat compact church, and near it many gentlemen's seats, for which this part of the province is peculiarly adapted. Also a well, the waters of which are particularly recommended by Dr. Achmet for the cure of the scurvy, and many other disorders.

Glasnevin. Is another small town, 2 miles north of Dublin, remarkable for the large and elegant improvements made by many gentlemen residing in and near this place; especially the house and gardens of Hugh Henry Mitchell, Esq; the demesne is highly improved, and contains near 3 miles in circumference; besides many other seats of the nobility, &c. The gardens of the late Dr. Delany is justly admired on account of their many singular beauties. Here is a small neat church.

Dunleary.

Dunleary. A small place, about five miles east of Dublin. Here is a pier which projects about 100 feet into the sea. It is much frequented by passengers on their arrival from England.

Newcastle. This town is agreeably situated, 7 miles south west of Dublin, on the top of a hill near the sea, from whence the prospects are really delightful. It is governed by a sovereign and burgeses. Many large shelves of sand, called grounds, opposite this town, run along the coast to the south.

Swords. A borough and market town, situated six miles north from Dublin; remarkable for its being the place of rendezvous to the Irish rebels in 1642. It consists of one large street near a mile in length, and has a very neat plain church; the market-house is a very antient stone building.

Leixlip. A village which for pleasantness of situation exceeds any other in this province. It is seated on the south side of the river Liffey, about 5 miles from Dublin: there are in its neighbourhood several seats of the first families in Ireland; but that which is most worthy the notice of strangers, is Lady Mazarine's, and was the country residence of Lord Townshend when Lord Lieutenant, the gardens of which are beyond description, elegant and delightful, lying on a declivity by the side of the river, very steep to the water's edge, and abounding with a considerable number of trees from  
top



top to bottom of various kinds for near a mile in length. In the river is a great fall of water, the roaring of which from the height of near seventy feet has a very agreeable effect, where the salmon in the season of spawning leap over in a most surprising manner, whence it is known by the name of the Salmon Leap. On this account, as well as from the truly romantic scenes which present themselves to the astonished spectator, it is much frequented in the summer by all genteel company, who resort thither in great numbers: and besides its being near the mineral waters of Lucan, is another inducement to visit this beautiful place. It is 7 miles west of Dublin, to which the post goes every day.

Clondalkin. A small town about 2 miles south west from Dublin, and about a quarter of a mile south of the Grand Canal; here is a neat church, and adjoining it is one of those round high towers, which were antiently common in Ireland, it is about 35 yards high, and is a very handsome stone edifice. Rowland in his *Mona Antiqua Restur.* mentions that Matzebah (*Sacra Jovi quercus*) is a pillar of stone unhewn; of which there are several in this neighbourhood, and also standing upon the plains near Dundalk, some of which are so high that a man on horseback, can scarcely reach the top of them.

Malahide. A small village, situated on an arm of the sea opposite the island of Donabate:

beate. Is remarkable for beds of excellent good oysters, the beards of which are green, and for a quarry of black marble variegated with white, which takes a fine polish. It is the estate of Richard Talbot, Esq.

Howth. A large village situated 7 miles east of Dublin, on the north of the bay of Dublin, where the Liffey joins the sea. The large promontory of Howth runs a great way into the sea on which is a large light house for a guide to mariners, which is almost encompassed with water. In the summer season it is frequented by numbers of genteel company, as it commands a most extensive prospect of the sea, and on a clear day I have seen Holyhead from thence. There are two good inns here. It gives the title of baron to the noble family of St. Lawrence, who have a seat adjoining, which is a very elegant antient stone castle, and is the largest and handsomest building of that kind in Ireland; the demesne is inclosed by a stone wall above a mile in circumference.

Castletown. Is a seat belonging to the Right Hon. Thomas Conolly, situated 10 miles west from Dublin, consisting of every elegance of taste and design in the many extensive and delightful improvements wherewith it abounds. The gardens were planned under the directions of his lady, who is sister to his Grace the Duke of Richmond. The highest description of this beautiful improved demesne, which is about 3 miles in circumference,

cumference, must fall infinitely short of the original, and of the conceptions of the delighted spectator on the spot; suffice it to say, that this seat by nature beautiful is rendered one of the most charming and pleasant seats in Ireland. The house is justly esteemed one of the most elegant pieces of architecture ever executed, and well deserves the attention of the curious. This noble edifice is built of stone, and contains a number of apartments, which for magnificence far exceed any in this kingdom. The hall is exceeding grand, and the rails of the stairs are of brass, designed and cast for this purpose by Sir Anthony King, which are richly gilt. The superb furniture, and the many valuable original pictures in this mansion, render it the admiration of strangers.

Clontarf. A small town, situated on the north of the bay of Dublin, about 2 miles north east of Dublin, remarkable for its being so contiguous to the sea, which induces many persons to reside there, in the summer season, for the benefit of bathing in the salt water. In 1031, one of the greatest battles recorded by the Irish historians was fought here, between Bryen Boiroimhe, son of Kennedy of the line of Heber Fion, Monarch of all Ireland, and Maolmordha Mac Murchuda, King of Leinster; the occasion of the quarrel between these kings was this: King Bryen Boiroimhe, on his coming to the throne, resolved to build and maintain a large  
fleet



fleet at sea for the safety of the kingdom, against the invasions of the Danes, and having applied to the King of Leinster to furnish him with masts, that king willing to shew his zeal for the service of Boiroidhe, accompanied the three tribes appointed to carry the masts into Munster, in person. In their way thither a dispute arising between these men, the king himself was obliged to assist in carrying them, and thereby the button of his mantle which had been presented to him by Boiroidhe was broke off and lost. When arrived at Munster, the king mentioned to his sister, Queen Boiroidhe, his accidental loss of the present of the button, and the manner in which it was occasioned; this servile declaration so exasperated her, that she upbraided him for meanness of spirit and dishonour done to her family; and pulling the mantle, which was very costly, from his shoulders, threw it into the fire. The King of Leinster resenting this affront, took an opportunity of telling Bryen, that he would assist the Danes in war against him, and the next morning early left Bryen's court in great disgust; some messengers were sent to appease the king, but without success, he treating them with great indignity; Bryen with his army marched immediately to the King of Leinster's province, and at Clontarf they rested; from whence he sent an herald to challenge him to a general engagement there. The Danes having joined the King of Leinster's

ter's forces, both armies met, and Maolseachluin, the deposed King of Ireland and at that time King of Meath, relates, that being a spectator, it was dreadful to behold two such powerful armies engaged from the break of day to night, when pressing furiously on the Danes and Leinster troops, a general rout ensued, and Boiormhe was declared conqueror; but he did not long enjoy his triumph, for a party of Danes rushing into his tent killed him; there were about 10,000 of the Danes and Leinster forces slain, among whom was the King of Leinster; and near 5000 of Boiormhe's troops, and many of the principal nobility; but we cannot pretend to give a more exact description of this bloody battle than what the histories of those times furnish us with. See Keating 2d part, Dub. edit.

Muscles. The best in this county are at Clontarf, and are used as bait for fish; that of the sea is preferred to the river sort, the viscosity being partly corrected by the salt in the former: muscles and other shell fish were well known in Horace's time;

*Si dura morabitur alous*

*Mytilus et viles pellent obstantia conchæ*  
and the broth is prescribed by Celsus for persons in fevers. Some physicians are of opinion, that some poisonous insect accidentally swallowed by the muscle, have occasioned some persons who have eat them to be poisoned, as the venom seems not to have its seat

seat in the beard, not in any thing essential to the muscle; but it is necessary to boil them in vinegar.

Raheny. A small village near Clontarf, remarkable for its quarries of limestone which bear a polish equal to marble. Here are some elegant country seats, particularly Captain Vincent's, Gorges Edmond Howard, Esq'r's, and others: and also a neat church.

Charlemount. The seat of the nobleman of that name. This elegant place is adorned with a superb and magnificent temple, called Marino, from a building so called in Spain. The Earl of Charlemount has spared no expence in improving this most pleasing situation. To attempt to describe the elegance of Marino is useless, for the harmony and beauty of the building beggars all description. His Lordship's seat is situated between Clontarf and Dublin, near Ballybough Bridge.

Lucan. A small town about 6 miles west of Dublin, in the road to which is a large quarry of limestone and slate, and a mill for plating iron. The sulphureous springs near this town, are justly celebrated for their many excellent properties in the cure of divers chronic diseases. The well is near 7 feet long, 2 feet broad, and 15 inches deep, and yields a large supply of water, containing 82 gallons, and when emptied fills again in an hour. The soil about it is sandy and abounds with limestone. It is situated on the



the demefne of Agmondifham Vefey, Efq. It refembles the Aix la Chapelle water in fmell and tafte, and is like our Swadlingbar water alfo in thofe refpects, but more ftrong, has the flavour when ftrongeft of a putrid egg, in fmell like the wafhing of a foul gun and the folution of fulphur. Silver immerfed in it at the well becomes infantly black; an iron key kept in for 48 hours was rufted, and gold immerfed in it affumes a deeper yellow. It will retain its virtues many months, provided it is kept in bottles fealed. I have often drank it at the well, and the tafte remains on the palate fome time; it is a great diuretic, confequently of eminent fervice to thofe afflicted with the gravel or ftone, as alfo to many afflicted with the rheumatifm, &c. Dr. Ruty mentions its efficacy in curing a woman who had erup-tions of a tetterous kind over her body; another who had puftules on her hands; a perfon of a herpes on the leg; a man who had an hemorrhage; a man of a kind of leprosy; another of a fcurvy, and upwards of 100 more cures, the more extraordinary as many of them were hereditary. In moft of thefe diforders, the Lucan water from its firft introduction hath proved fuccefsful, efpecially when drank at the fountain, as well as ufed externally, alfo for curing the diforders of the ftomach and bowels, &c.

At Luttrell's town, near Lucan, are found martens, which deftroy poultry and rabbits, and

and is very mischievous; the skins are used in making muffs and tippets; and in the woods adjoining, in the demefne of Lord Irnham, are also found squirrels. Near this town is a large quarry of building stone and lime stone.

Woodville, near Lucan; the feat of the Right Hon. H. T. Clements, is an elegant superb building, commanding a most delightful prospect of the river Liffey, Luttrell's-town and other adjacent seats. Here is an elegant cottage decorated with stained glass, is situated on the banks of the Liffey, intersected with arbutes and other evergreens. The gardens are spacious and well laid out, and the improvements are made with a peculiar degree of judgment and taste. On the whole this feat, for situation and every other requisite, may justly vie with any in this or any other kingdom, and deserving the attention of the curious.

Chapel-ized. A small but very neat village about two miles west of Dublin, on the south of the Phenix park, and is much frequented by genteel company, being so near the metropolis. There is a neat church and a barrack for two regiments of artillery which are quartered here.

In this county are also the following villages, which give titles to the following peers. Fingal on the north-east of Dublin, a small but a very rich and fertile country, gives the title of Earl to the family of Plunket. Merrion on the east gives that of viscount

count to Earl Fitzwilliam, Rathcoole that of viscount to the family of Tracy, and Santry, on the north, that of Baron to the Earl of Barrymore.

### KING'S COUNTY.

This county derives its name from King Philip of Spain, husband to Queen Mary. Its greatest length from north to south is 38 miles, and its breadth nearly the same. It is bounded on the north by West Meath, on the east by Kildare, on the south by part of Tipperary and the Queen's County, from which it is divided by the river Barrow, and on the west by Tipperary, and Galway, from which it is separated by the Shannon. This county was formerly full of bogs, but they are now well drained, and many parts of the county well inhabited and greatly improved. It contains 257,510 Irish plantation acres, about 9000 houses, 56 parishes, 11 baronies, and 2 boroughs, and returns 6 members to parliament. Chief towns are

Philipstown.

Geashill.

Banagher.

Ballyboy.

Birr.

Edenderry.

Tullamore.

Philipstown. This town as before mentioned derives its name from King Philip of Spain. It is the capital of this county; it had formerly a castle. One company of foot are now quartered here, in the barracks. It gives the title of baron to Lord Viscount Molesworth.



Molestown. The post goes to Dublin twice a week, from whence it is distant 38 miles west. The Grand Canal from Dublin to the river Shannon passes by this town, which when finished will be of infinite advantage, especially in the article of coals, of which there are now near 236,000 tons annually imported from England; as by this means they will come to market very cheap, free from the combinations, the frauds, the monopolies, the exactions of colliers, coal-factors and engrossers, and prevent 150,000l. being sent out of the kingdom yearly for coals.

An elegant church is now building at Philipstown, for which purpose the board of the first fruits have granted the sum of 390l. at the recommendation of the Bishop of Kildare, in 1774.

Banagher. It is a small town with a bridge over the Shannon, that leads into the county of Galway. It contains a barrack for two companies, being a very important pass. A strong monastery was built here in 1325, and endowed by John de Bermingham Earl of Louth, for conventual Franciscans, and was called Monasterpheoris; it was pillaged in 1521, Gerald Earl of Kildare, then Lord Deputy. The post goes to Dublin 4 times a week. It is situated 64 miles from Dublin.

Birr, otherwise Parson's-town. Situated 57 miles south west of Dublin, on the borders

ders of Tipperary. It is the largest town in the county and hath a good market. In this town is a castle belonging to the family of Sir William Parsons, who has an elegant seat here, and a statue of the late Duke of Cumberland on an elegant column. The post goes to Dublin 4 times a week.

Tullamore. A small town which gives the title of baron to the Earl of Charleville. Distant from Dublin 43 miles west, and the market is tolerable. The post goes 4 times a week to Dublin.

Geashill. This neat market town is situated from Philipstown 6 miles, and gives the title of baron to the family of Digby.

Ballyboy. A post town, which goes four times a week, distant from Dublin 50 miles, west. The market is very considerable, and the town is in a flourishing condition, being peculiarly situated for trade in the centre of this county.

Edenderry. A small inconsiderable town, with respect to its trade. In its neighbourhood there are many linen weavers, who generally weave linen no more than 12 to 16 inches wide; but from the encouragement of the linen board, there is great reason to expect the manufacturers to improve in this useful branch very considerably. The inhabitants are chiefly quakers.

In this province, and particularly in the King's County, are many evident proofs that the Druids formerly resided here; those  
heathen

heathen priests, according to the most authentic accounts which have been transmitted us, used to dwell in the darkest recesses of the woods, where they erected temples for the celebration of religious worship. Lucan, who lived at the very time that the doctrine of these priests was supposed to have been in its greatest reputation, has given us in his *Pharsalia* several fine descriptions, both of their principles and habitations. He says,

The Druids now, while arms are heard no more,

Old mysteries and barb'rous rights restore :

A tribe who singular religion love,

And haunt the lonely coverts of the grove.

To these, and these of all mankind alone,

The Gods are sure revealed or sure unknown.

If dying mortals dooms they sing aright

No ghosts descend to dwell in dreadful night ;

No parting souls to grisly Pluto go,

Nor seek the dreary silent shades below :

But forth they fly immortal in their kind,

And other bodies in new worlds they find.

Rowe.

#### QUEEN'S COUNTY.

This county is well inclosed, cultivated, and inhabited throughout, tho' formerly it was much impoverished by bogs. Its greatest length from north to south is 25 miles, and nearly the same in breadth. It derived its name from Queen Mary. It is bounded on the south by Kilkenny, on the north by

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the King's County, on the east by part of Kildare and Catherlough, and on the west by part of Tipperary; contains 238,420 Irish plantation acres, or 386,193 British acres, and 39 parishes. The baronies are seven, and send eight members to parliament, viz. two for the county, and two for each of the boroughs of Portarlington, Maryborough, and Ballinekill. Great quantities of flax are raised in this county, for the inhabitants seldom sow any foreign seed, but change their own from one soil to another as it begins to degenerate. Their flax is good and in general very cheap.

Chief towns are the following, viz.

Maryborough, Stradbally,  
Mountmellick, Ballyroan,  
Portarlington, Abbeyleix,  
Ballinekill, Burres in Ossory.  
Mountrath,

Maryborough. So called in honour of Mary Queen of England, who reduced this part of Leinster to shire ground, by an act of parliament, in the 7th year of the reign of Philip and Mary. It is a borough, a market, and the assize town, and distant from Dublin 40 miles south west. It is governed by a burgomaster, and sheriffs, hath barracks for one troop of Horse; gives the title of Baron and viscount to Lord Mollyneux. The post goes three times a week to Dublin. Mountmellick. Is distant from Dublin 36 miles south west, and is a small market town.

town. In this town as well as in Maryborough, are a considerable number of linen manufacturers.

Portarlington. Is distant 32 miles west from Dublin, is a neat market town, and has of late been considerably improved and enlarged; it contains many well built houses, and is inhabited mostly by genteel families, several of whom are French: Here is an academy for the education of children of the nobility. It is situated on the river Barrow in the northern part of the Queen's County. It is governed by a sovereign, recorder and portrieve, is a good market town and the post goes to and from Dublin, twice a week.

Ballinekill. This is the most considerable market town in this county, though the town is small. It is situated 40 miles south west from Dublin; there are large bleach yards in this town as also at Maryborough, Mountmellick, Ballyfinn, and at Aghaboo.

Mountrath. Is a large town, six miles south west from Maryborough, which gives the title of Earl to the noble family of Coote. The linen weavers in the neighbourhood of this town, make linen of three quarters and a half wide, and as the yarn of this county is fine, they may speedily be led into the manufacture of 3-4ths and 7-8ths Douglas, equal if not superior to the foreign.

E N D o f V O L. I.





